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BANKERS HELP FARMERS GAIN BUSINESS BASIS

Organize Nation-Wide Plan to Promote Efficiency as Best Relief

REMEDY ECONOMIC, NOT LEGISLATIVE

National Association Shows Benefits From Adoption of Farm Accounting

With farm relief assuming an important aspect in the forthcoming presidential campaign, interest has been focused upon the various movements to aid the farmer. There follows the first of three articles describing efforts of the American Bankers' Association in the way of practical economic assistance, in contradistinction to governmental aid.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—"You can't pay promissory notes with political promises."

This, in effect, is the farm relief viewpoint of the American Bankers' Association, which is now engaged in an active program to aid in the solution of specific agricultural problems. The association has developed a system of "key bankers" throughout the country which is attempting to take practical steps to put individual farms upon a paying basis.

An accredited spokesman for the association, outlining the scheme to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here, said that this work was now being carried on in 35 states. "Key bankers" in 1929 counties are uniting other bankers, farmers, county agents and agricultural college and government experts in the effort to improve specific conditions, he added.

Economics, Not Legislation
"The solution to the farm problem is one of fundamental economics and not legislative panaceas," he declared.

"We have come to realize that farming, like any other basic industry, needs to be conducted upon a business basis. Upon this theory, we are trying to aid the farmer to take advantage of the modern methods which are the very foundation of our present industrial prosperity."

The program of the American Bankers' Association to make farming a "satisfactory business" includes the following scheme of organization:

1. The Agricultural Commission is a fixed part of the American Bankers' Association. It is composed of one member for each of the 12 federal reserve districts of the country.
2. As director of this commission, D. H. Otis, formerly assistant dean of agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, is in active charge of the association's "banker-farmer" program.

"Key Bankers" for Counties
3. Through the bankers' associations in the various states, "key bankers" have been appointed in counties to take charge of programs adapted to the localities which they serve.

One of the projects which, according to the bankers' association, has met with excellent results throughout the country, is the inauguration

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Course to Aid Students Pick Life Occupation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Milwaukee, Wis.

A NEW advisory course to guide school boys and girls of this city in their choice of occupations and life careers has been inaugurated by the Milwaukee Board of Education.

The course will correlate and enlarge upon the work which has been done for several years in a number of the city high schools which have sought to help students in the choice of life careers. Business men of the city, industrial leaders and others have agreed to cooperate in the new experimental course.

Albee Success Shows Profits of Clean Stage

Keith Theaters' Head Tells How Higher Standards of Vaudeville Were Won

The recent attainment of the Keith-Albee-Orpheum Theater Corporation, which Joseph P. Keith made a large purchase of the common stock of the corporation and became chairman of its board of directors, brought again into the foreground of attention E. F. Albee, who has largely been responsible for the building up of this great organization from a little store show run by B. F. Keith in Boston, 15 years ago, and who continues as president of the corporation.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK.—"No man can say,

"What I have earned is all mine," and build for himself a happy life." This saying of E. F. Albee, in the course of a conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, offers a clue to the business ideals and practice of the vaudeville circuit in the United States.

Mr. Albee sat at his desk in the Palace Theater Building, and talked for an hour and a half of the experiences of his half century in the vaudeville business. Always it was the profitable lesson he had found in each of his experiences that he drew upon, rather than incidents in themselves. Thus he was able to comment upon happenings unpleasant as well as pleasant with equal calmness. Probably it is characteristic of him as a showman that he knows the value of presenting ideas and ideals in an objective way.

Entertainment for the Family

"Vaudeville today, with its entertainment for the whole family in surroundings that reflect only neatness, taste and courtesy, is simply the coming true of dreams that I had as a boy employee of a circus," Mr. Albee said. "As I lay on the hard boards of a wagon, after a performance, jolting along the roads to the next show town, I had a vision of the world as human beings like the rest. Little or no chance had to prove themselves to be worthy of respect as men and women as well as deserving of applause as entertainers."

In 1883 I became associated with B. F. Keith as manager of his Gaiety Theater and Museum in Boston. We had the name of a variety of entertainment different from that existing, one that would aim at higher artistry and moral standards. Cleanliness, courtesy and good taste were set as standards in a branch of entertainment that had never been distinguished for any of these qualities. It was a long fight. We had to educate both the audiences and the performers. Many of the artists were reluctant to part with the rough bits in their acts which brought such easy and loud laughter. We had to educate these performers to a realization that clean cleverness is better than vulgarity as a means of entertaining an audience because it pleases the whole audience. Vulgarity offends a certain proportion of persons in every audience and so hurts the good name of the theater to a degree nobody has ever been able to calculate.

"I was jealous of the good name of the theater, even before the vaudeville circuit was built."

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LITTLE ENTENTE WILL RESUME ITS CONFERENCE

Danubian Issue Is Seen as Paramount—France Opposed to Any Change

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

PARIS.—France expects a common declaration against territorial change in the Danubian countries by members of the Little Entente who, after a postponement, is to meet in conference at Bucharest tomorrow. The Quai d'Orsay is particularly interested in the maintenance of this center European group, which is now attacked from several sides. It is probably on the banks of the Danube that great European issues will be decided. The break-up of the Little Entente would destroy the French diplomatic system, and everything is being done to consolidate the threatened association. After recent events, exceptional importance is attached to the coming discussions.

It would appear that France has rivals in the field who are endeavoring to acquire an influence over the Balkans. Italy is seeking to draw Rumania into its orbit, despite the Rumanian difference with Hungary, which boys of Italian sympathy in its demand for a revision of the treaties. Germany is exercising a certain attraction on Czechoslovakia.

Complicated Checker-Board

France remains the ally of Yugoslavia, which, however, is about to ratify the "Ninth" accord with Italy, and though there is vehement opposition, it is possible that such a ratification would go far toward ending the Italo-Yugoslavian quarrel.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Radio Corporation Asks "Monopoly" Charge Be Vacated

Other Respondents Join in Plea That Complaint of Unfairness Is "Absurd"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—To term the restraint of trade caused by the Radio Corporation of America "unfair" is absurd, said attorneys, legal counsel of the corporation appearing before the Federal Trade Commission to ask it to dismiss the American radio "monopoly" complaint against their organization.

Other respondents in the case are the General Electric Company, Western Electric Company, Inc., Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company, United Fruit Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company and International Radio Telegraph Company.

The case has been pending since 1924, and more than 400 pages of testimony and 500 exhibits have been filed with the commission. It is unrelated to a complaint recently filed by the commission against a large radio concern in which unfair methods of competition in the manufacture and sale of vacuum tubes was charged.

Features of the R. C. A., to which objection is made, are the very causes of the efficiency of modern radio. J. P. Cotton, attorney for the R. C. A., told the commission charges filed against the corporation allege monopoly in the manufacture, purchase and sale of radio devices and apparatus.

He pointed out that there has been no restraint of trade. The R. C. A. world-wide system of wireless established, the monopoly of the British Marconi System has been checked, a drastic reduction of rates has been brought about, transatlantic telephone has become a fact. Ship-to-ship communication has become possible all the way across the ocean, and there has been wide dissemination of education and entertainment.

Charges that the corporation contracted among its members for exchange of patents, Thurston M. Gordon, attorney, declared that patents were held by small independent companies as "obsolete as a high-wheel bicycle." A total of \$100,000 a year is paid by competing companies for the use of the corporation's patents. It is necessary to combine research efforts to give the public service and to solve the intricate technical problems which radio presents, Mr. Gordon said.

Briefs filed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company were signed by John W. Davis of New York, former Democratic nominee for President.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Boarding School for Workers to Smooth Path of Self-Help



Miss Hilda W. Smith (at left) Turning Over to a Representative of the Vineyard Shore Workers' School the Key to Her Old Family Home, Which Will Be Converted to the Uses of the School.

Gift of Beautiful Country Estate Starts New Institution for Education of Women in Industry—Designed to Meet Special Needs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—A beautiful three-story mansion with 20 acres of ground at West Park-on-Hudson, N. Y., has just been turned over by Miss Hilda W. Smith to the Vineyard Shore Workers' School, as the first step in establishing a residential school for women workers in industry.

The school will be unique in that it is said to be the first effort in this country, outside the labor movement, to found an institution devoted entirely to providing advanced liberal educational opportunities for industrial workers. It will offer an eight-months' course of continued study and will be open to both union and non-union members.

Discussing the experiences which prompted her to turn over her old family residence for the use of industrial workers, Miss Smith said that in her work as director of the summer school at Bryn Mawr she had been impressed with the ability of many of the industrial workers who studied there.

"These workers cannot enter universities because they have no high school training and, besides that, they are not ready to profit by the leisure system of education," she continued. "Although they are advanced in knowledge and maturity of viewpoint, they are without the elementary foundations of a liberal education."

Need Specialized Teaching
"They need a very specialized kind of teaching based chiefly upon discussion in knowledge and maturity of viewpoint, and besides that, they are not ready to profit by the leisure system of education," she continued. "Although they are advanced in knowledge and maturity of viewpoint, they are without the elementary foundations of a liberal education."

"The students also will prepare papers on various subjects and give short talks. We can give very little assigned reading, because these students read with great difficulty. Part of our work is to help them to read more easily and it is a very laborious process."

"Our aim is not to take them out of industry, but to help them improve their conditions in industry. As a matter of fact, in the work at Bryn Mawr we have found that four-fifths of the industrial workers in the summer school have remained in industry."

Miss Smith said she had been impressed by the provision made in European countries for education of industrial workers and that she feels the United States is very much behind in this work. Even a small country such as Denmark, she said, has 50 such workers' schools.

The school will be opened just as soon as a fund of \$30,000 has been accumulated to defray the first year's expenses, Miss Smith said. It will accommodate 30 or 35 students, each of whom will pay a nominal sum for eight months' board and lodging.

It will start with a faculty of three teachers—one for natural sciences, one for economics and history and

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

TAX ON INCOME FOR MAJORITY HELD ADVISABLE

Opinion Given at Session of Banking Institute by an Accountant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Revision of the Federal Income Tax laws to include a majority of the population was urged by Norman E. Chambers, a partner of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., accountants of New York City, at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Institute of Banking, which has just opened here. The institute is an educational organization of employees of banks and kindred organizations. The program includes two business sessions and a series of sectional conferences on departmental work which will continue through Friday.

Mr. Chambers, speaking at a conference on bank administration at which the Federal Income Tax laws were discussed, declared that the opinion is gaining ground that the law does not reach a sufficient number of taxpayers. He called attention to Treasury Department figures for 1925 which show that 29.1 per cent of the population paid more than 35 per cent of the individual income tax in that year, while 17 per cent paid less than 5 per cent of the tax and the remaining 53.9 per cent paid no tax at all.

Women in Executive Positions

Woman's place in the financial world was discussed by Mrs. Emma Duerwacht, president of the German-American State Bank, of Germantown, Wis., one of the delegates. She declared that after three years of training women are competent to fill an executive position in the bank. "Women in financial work show a greater patience for detail than do men," she added, "and feminine intuition plays an important part in their activities."

Fred N. Shepherd, executive manager of the American Bankers Association, emphasized the opportunity which banking offers as a career and declared that "there are far from enough skilled men available to man the banks of this country."

P. R. Williams, vice-president of the Bank of Italy National Trust and Savings Association, Los Angeles, and president of the institute, described the organization's educational work as a nucleus for constantly developing program of education for all branches of banking.

Importance of Clean Newspapers
The importance of choosing newspapers with clean editorial and advertising columns as mediums for advertising of banking institutions was emphasized by Samuel Judd, publicity manager of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis.

Co-operation between State public utility regulatory bodies and public utility companies is improving the relations between the general public and public service companies, according to John K. Starckewicz, Philadelphia partner of the investment banking house of Harris, Forbes and Company.

"There is no lesson that the American people need to learn more than the conserving of their money and the reliance on the established banks for their financial guidance," Harry P. Gifford, president of the Salem Five Cent Savings Bank, Salem, Mass., asserted.

Radioactive Thrift Message

Mr. Gifford described a co-operative plan of advertising by radio through which 500 mutual savings banks in territory of Washington, D. C., and New York, with total deposits of more than \$7,000,000, would radiocast the "message of thrift, or more correctly 'personal economics'."

Frederic Brown Snyder, executive vice-president of The Mitten Men and Management Bank and Trust Company, asserted that small loans to wage earners and salaried and professional people on their personal credit offered to commercial banks more than an increased return on a part of their loanable funds.

The announcement of the National City Bank of New York that it had entered the field of personal loans is probably "the most outstanding development in the history of the movement to date," Mr. Snyder said. "A great many banks which have hitherto indicated some interest in the establishment of small loan departments, will doubtless be spurred to activity by this action."

Convention Radiocast Cost \$1.07 a Second

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

IT COST approximately \$1.07 a second to radiocast the proceedings of the Republican National Convention in Kansas City, figures made public by M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, disclosed.

The radio bill for the convention was \$77,000, and the actual proceedings lasted 20 hours, or 72,000 seconds. The entire expense, Mr. Aylesworth said, is being borne by his company and the 42 associated stations.

Coal Retailers Warned Against Federal Action

Domination of Bituminous Field Said Likely to Result From Control

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—An appeal to retail coal dealers to join with producers in opposing a legislative proposal of the United Mine Workers for federal control of the bituminous industry was made at the annual meeting of the National Retail Coal Merchants Association here.

C. B. Huntress of Washington, representing the National Coal Association, an organization of mine operators, declared the proposal would mean complete domination of the Nation's fuel supply by the United Mine Workers. Consumers would not have the protection they now have in the bituminous industry, against fuel shortage in emergency, he said, adding that a strike in a completely unionized coal industry would make a wide opening for further introduction of fuel oil consumption. Anthracite fields probably would be included in any federal-control project, he believes.

Possibility of effective development of inland waterways as common carriers was questioned by John M. Fitzgerald, president of the Eastern Railways Committee on Public Relations, in a discussion of "Quality Transportation."

He asserted the 2,500,000 tons of freight handled last year on the New York State Barge Canal—less than one-tenth the capacity of the canal—could have been moved by the addition of two freight trains a day on any of the railroads operating between Buffalo and New York, and would have saved more than \$10,000,000 of canal expense paid out of state funds.

Of the Mississippi-Warrior River barge service, which began 10 years ago, he said the \$385,000,000 profit attributed to that line would be a large deficit if depreciation, interest on investment and taxes were counted. He pointed out, in contrast to the low cost of water transport, that railroads have increased their freight speed between terminals 19 per cent in eight years, handling 5 per cent more freight at rates which average 15 per cent lower in ton-mile revenue.

All along the shipbuilding yards and docks, the shore was black with workmen, some of them appearing with tools in hand as they left the work benches, to give Miss Earhart and her companions a cheery welcome. It was with difficulty the police cleared a path from the landing boat to the motor car, Miss Earhart, Mrs. Guest and a few friends crossed the ferry into Southampton and the route was crowded with spectators from the poorest parts of the city, who greeted the fliers with cheers.

A Snilling, Denunre Figure

When the party reached the other side of the ferry, they were picked up by a squad of mounted police who surrounded their waiting automobile and escorted them to a hotel, where they were to stay before going to London by rail.

Miss Earhart, throughout the ordeal, remained a smiling, demure figure, as if all unconscious of what the great excitement was about. She talked freely with her friends of her great adventure.

"There were times when our hearts beat a little faster than usual," said Stultz, the pilot. "Those were when the motors—never more than one at a time—began to misfire when the driving rain would get into them. The rain lasted more than half the way."

"When the engines began to miss, I didn't know what to do. We knew there was no way of repairing them in the air. So we hoped for the best and breathed a sigh of relief when the motors picked up again and kept on with a steady roar. If just one of the motors had gone wrong we could have kept going, but it would have injured our chance of getting completely across."

"I wouldn't mind flying back," he said. "I'd like to use this same plane. It is now in perfect condition. We're going to make a detailed inspection soon."

"I had no difficulty in finding my way across, despite the fact that visibility was very poor. I knew well where I was all of the time, and when we struck Britain I do not believe I was more than a mile off my estimated course."

"I piloted the Friendship myself all of the way across, except for a couple of hours on Sunday evening when Gordon took charge. Miss Earhart bore the trip well. She never for one moment thought we wouldn't arrive safely and she constantly kept up our courage with her smile and good sportsmanship."

Stultz looked at his grease-spattered flying suit. "My first job in London," he said, "is to buy some clothes. These I have are in a bad way."

Miss Earhart Describes

Stultz's Great Feat

LONDON, (AP)—Interviewed by the Daily Express, Miss Earhart said:

"Once we were up, everything was all right. I spent most of the time

SOUTHAMPTON IS EN FETE FOR ATLANTIC FLIERS

Miss Earhart Receives Homage of Port on Arrival From Wales

AVIATRIX WELCOMED BY WOMAN MAYOR

Crew Accorded a Hearty Send-Off on Bidding Adieu to Miners of Burry Port

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. (AP)—Flying swiftly from the little town of Burry Port on the squalid coast of Wales, scene of its unexpected landing from the other side of the Atlantic, the American monoplane Friendship, carrying the first woman ever to fly the ocean, arrived here early this afternoon. The fliers subsequently leaving for London by automobile.

Southampton has welcomed many famous visitors, but none has ever been given a more tremendous welcome than Miss Amelia Earhart and her two companions, Wilmer Stultz, the pilot, and Louis Gordon, mechanic.

The big yellow bulk of the transatlantic plane was first discerned over a misty squall above Southampton water a few minutes after 1 o'clock. For a moment the machine appeared off its course, heading up the river, but her convoy of two airplanes set her on the right course again and the Friendship came gracefully to the surface at exactly 1:19 after a flight from Burry Port of two hours and two minutes.

From the cockpit showed the smiling faces of Stultz and Miss Earhart. As soon as the machine settled on the water the side doors were opened and Gordon dropped to one of the pontoons.

Two ropes were fastened to the plane and it was towed three-quarters of a mile to the landing-stage of the Imperial Airways. A boat carrying Mrs. Frederick Guest, sponsor of the flight, tied up alongside the plane and brought the party ashore.

"Well Done, My Girl!"
Miss Earhart was taken off first, and as Mrs. Guest embraced her the East sponsor of the flight said: "Well done, my girl!" Miss Earhart smiled and thanked Mrs. Guest. The party was then brought ashore by John M. Savage, American Consul, and was presented to Mrs. L. M. Welsh, Southampton's woman mayor. Later a little girl from the American consulate presented Miss Earhart with a bouquet of roses, while photographers took hundreds of pictures.

All the way up Southampton Water the American fliers were greeted with deep-throated sirens and whistles from the ocean greyhounds and other shipping, and everything that would make a noise was set to swell the welcome.

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Dana Expedition to Define and Classify Eel Species in Pacific and Indian Oceans

By Cable To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN.—The Danish biological expedition of professors, explorers and heads of several government departments, under the leadership of Prof. Johannes Schmidt, has just started a two-years' cruise around the world aboard the famous ship Dana. Despite inclement weather there was at the quay a large, enthusiastic gathering of which had the adventures of the voyage. It included the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and a number of other distinguished people.

The chief task of the expedition is to define and classify 12 species of eel in the Pacific and six in the Indian Ocean.

Professor Schmidt is already world famous because of the light he has succeeded in throwing upon the mysterious phases of strange creatures in subpolar seas.

The expedition will also measure hitherto unfathomed depths of the ocean and undertake a series of oceanographic and physico-chemical

The Two Thousandth Anniversary of Carcassonne

Founded before the Christian era, whose present appearance with its ramparts is not unlike that of the Middle Ages, has an unusual historical background. Its story will be told

THIS French town, founded before the Christian era, whose present appearance with its ramparts is not unlike that of the Middle Ages, has an unusual historical background. Its story will be told

Tomorrow

in an Illustrated Magazine Feature.

In the rear cabin. It was cold there and when I got too cold I would go forward into the control cabin and sit beside Mr. Stultz. He navigated and flew the plane most of the way across, with just a little relief from Gordon.

"I was too excited to do much more than think of crossing."

"All through the night, we were facing bad weather. There was fog and I did not see the sea for more than an hour at a time until we reached a point south of Ireland. We climbed and climbed to get above the fog and a good part of the way we were flying at 1100 feet."

Sticks to Controls

"Stultz stuck at the controls for practically the whole journey. He steered the course entirely by magnetic compass because a few hours after leaving our wireless apparatus went wrong in part. We could receive but could not send on it. We received messages fairly frequently about weather conditions. They were helpful, but they did not mention fog and we had fog all the way across."

"In the night, too, we ran into heavy squalls of rain. Some of the moisture reached the engines and made them miss a bit, but they gave no real trouble. The wind was strong, but it was following and helping us."

"I shall never forget the coming of morning and the daylight after the long hours of night flying without knowing for a moment how far we were."

"I did not bother Stultz with many questions. I was content and never frightened for a single minute with such a pilot in such a machine."

"I would do the flight again tomorrow with the greatest confidence."

"The only ship we saw all the way across was the America. We came down over her and dropped notes asking them to give us a bearing so that Stultz could figure our position."

"We went on after that, flying blind, although we knew we were pretty well across. When we saw land, we were not sure what coast it was, but the weather ahead looked bad, with dark clouds and rain coming up, so Stultz decided to come down and we landed near shore and taxied in."

British Press Pays Glowing Tributes to Air Heroine

Miss Earhart's Achievement
Called a Victory for
Safety Over Speed

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Describing Miss Earhart's Atlantic flight as "a woman's triumph," The Times says: "It is not too much to say that of the Atlantic route all is now known that need be known, and the quest for further knowledge is not worth the risk of life it involves."

The Daily Express says: "Miss Earhart will receive—and has richly earned—the congratulatory homage of the whole world. Her name is secure in history. Going on to describe as 'stunt and nonsense' the idea that women have now done enough and should abandon Atlantic flying, this journal continues, 'We want all bars taken down that prevent women showing how brave they can be. So far from being satisfied that Miss Earhart should remain in eminence and everlasting loneliness, our hope is that many women will do as she has done and that the Atlantic will eventually become no more uncommon to her sex than driving a motor car.'

Mrs. Frederick E. Guest, formerly Miss Amy Phillips of Pittsburgh and New York, who financed the flight and had desired to participate in it, says in a Daily Mail interview: "To be truly helpful to the cause of aviation, we should make this adventure as safe as science and human ingenuity would permit. We have spared no expense to bring this about. Throughout the winter preparations have been under way at Boston where I was most fortunate in having the active interest and co-operation of Commander R. E. Byrd, who flew the Atlantic last year. We hope this flight may serve as a link in the continued friendship of America and

England. Both Captain Guest and myself are greatly interested in aviation. We hope that the flight of the Friendship will show that aviation is becoming safer."

Victory for Safety Over Speed

The Morning Post says: "This great achievement suggests that those are right who hold that seaplanes are the appropriate craft for such attempts. Not only does it give a chance for life to those who fail, but it permits alighting—as the Friendship alighted—in coastal waters and making for anchorage in some harbor or river estuary, instead of being compelled to quest over possibly rough hilly country for a suitable landing place. The success of the Friendship will probably be the deciding point in a controversy which has been waged for some time over this question. It is a victory for safety over speed."

The Daily Herald, Labor organ, says facetiously: "All success to the girl Lindbergh, whose mighty fine exploit will enable her to take home the bacon. She is the cat's whiskers, sure enough."

The Daily Express says: "It has been left, not for the first time, to a woman to show it is possible to combine the highest form of courage with a very definite capacity for avoiding undue risks. It is this ideal combination of fearlessness and complete composure that Miss Earhart brought to her flight."

Congratulatory Telegrams

Hundreds of congratulatory telegrams have been received by Miss Earhart and her companions from America and all quarters of England. A messenger cycled two miles with them from the nearest office and they took the telegrams to the plane at Burry Port by boat. The messages included the following telegram from the Air League of the British Empire: "Air League sends you welcome. Heartiest congratulations on your magnificent achievement. These were voiced personally by our vice-president, Capt. Right Honorable F. E. Guest."

A telegram from Miss Earhart, received at the Hyde Park Hotel, said: "Hope to arrive in London today. One of the biggest suites in the hotel is engaged for her. On her dining table a model of the Friendship is placed."

Capt. George Fried, interviewed by the Manchester Guardian on board the America after her arrival in Queenstown said: "I saw the plane rapidly approaching the ship. She dropped to an altitude of a few hundred feet above the ship and circled over the America. She dropped a message each time, but these fell 200 yards away and sank immediately. We could discern with the naked eye the word 'Friendship' on the wings. We were only then receiving a message that the plane had started. I ordered wireless messages, but received no reply. I also instructed the ship's name and position to be chalked on deck, but the plane made off rapidly northward before it was completed. Later we observed the plane veer eastward. The time was 10:39 British summer time. It was hazy over land at the time, but the visibility was good at sea, with a whirling rain and southerly wind 20 miles an hour."

Events Tomorrow

Meeting, President and Fellows of Harvard College, University of Illinois, Commencement Exercises, Radcliffe College, address by Dr. John Edgar Park, president of Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., Sanders Theater, Harvard University, 11:30.

Luncheon in honor of Attorney-General-elect Joseph E. Warner, member of the faculty of Suffolk Law School and a charter member and founder of small sculpture by Massachusetts artists; in the Renaissance Court, June 19 through July 21.

Luncheon meeting, Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, 12:12.

Free guidance, water colors by artist, Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. Admission to the Museum free. Paintings and small sculpture by Massachusetts artists; in the Renaissance Court, June 19 through July 21.

Free Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5.

Clouston Gallery—General exhibition of landscapes, marines and etchings. Boston Art Club—Summer Exhibition of paintings and water colors by artist members.

R. C. Case Galleries—Paintings by Baron Rodolph d'Erlanger and etchings.

Guid of Boston Artists—General Spring Exhibition.

Doll and Richards—Dutch marine paintings. Japanese art.

Goodness's Print Shop—Local prints, children's portraits of local chancellors and celebrated lawyers of Great Britain.

Grace Horne Gallery—Black prints by Gustave Baumann, fairy drawings by Harold Gaze, ballads by Adelaide Baker.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Decorated china and glass by Sidney T. Callowhill.

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TORONTO

Thirty Airplanes Expected to Take Part in Test Trip

Start From Detroit June 30
on 6000-Mile Tour, Visiting
32 Cities on Way

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT—With 20 planes assured for the start of the National Air Tour, and at least 10 more expected to enter, the annual reliability race sponsored by the Detroit Board of Commerce seems likely to exceed all previous tours in size as well as distance to be covered.

The route proposed covers more than 6000 miles. Thirty-two cities will be visited, and in most cases, the party will spend a day in the host city demonstrating advances in aviation.

The itinerary, just completed by Ray Cooper, tour manager, calls for a start from Detroit on June 30. Indianapolis will be a luncheon stop on the first day, and the party will arrive in St. Louis that evening and spend July 1 there as well.

On July 2 the tour stops at Springfield, Mo., for luncheon and spends the night in Wichita, Kan. Arriving in Tulsa, Okla., on the third, the tour stays there two days. Fort Worth, Tex., is the next stop, and also calls for a two-day visit. Waco is a luncheon stop on July 7, and San Antonio will play host to the fliers on that evening and the eighth.

On July 9 the party takes off for Marfa, Tex. for luncheon, and for an over-night stop in El Paso, Tucson, Ariz., receives the aviators on the following day, and after a luncheon stop at Yuma, Ariz., the tour reaches San Diego on the eleventh. Los Angeles gets the group on July 12 and 13, and Fresno, for luncheon en route to San Francisco, where the ensuing two days will be spent.

Corning, Ore., will serve luncheon on July 16, and an afternoon stop will be made at Medford. The tour plans to reach Portland that night, spend two days there, a day in Tacoma, Washington, two in Spokane, and then after luncheon in Missoula, Mont., to spend a night in Great Falls. On the way to Minot, North Dakota, they will touch at Bismarck. The next day a noon stop will be made in Fargo and a two-day stop made in St. Paul, Wausau, Wis., Milwaukee, Chicago, Battle Creek, Mich., and home by July 28 is the present plan.

Entries include a Bellanca, several Ford tri-motor transports, three Stinson-Detroits, a Buhl Airsedan, and the new Ryan Brougham owned by Colonel Lindbergh, to be piloted by his friend and flying companion, Phillip Love.

Dog Teams Seen as Hope for Italia

Twice the Noble Party Sights
Rescue Planes—Help Is Pouring in

KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen (AP)—After two futile attempts of flyers to find General Nobile and his party of survivors of the dirigible Italia on the ice of North East Land, it was felt at Kings Bay that rescue by air was likely to prove a difficult task. Hope for immediate relief turned to dog teams.

A fast patrol commanded by captain Sora of the Italian Alpine troops is making its way over the ice toward General Nobile's position. The patrol consisted of two guides, two sledges and nine dogs. It was to travel past Beverly Island, Scoresby Island, Cape Loven, Cape Platen and Dofe Bay to Foyen Island, near which point General Nobile is awaiting rescue.

Another patrol was getting ready to start out in search of the three men who have been missing since they left the Noble party on May 26. This patrol consisted of two students of the Alpine Club and two members

of the Alpine troops. It will follow the coast of Beverly Island as far as Cape Loven.

Twice Nobile's hopes have been raised to a high point on seeing the seaplanes approach him. Twice they have been dashed as they disappeared again in the direction from which they came without sighting the marooned men on the vast white expanse of ice and snow. General Nobile apparently realized that it would be difficult for them to see him, for before the first search was made he painted a tent which had been saved from the Italia red to guide them.

The Norwegian fliers, Captain Risler-Larsen and Lieut. Lütow Holm, set out from the ice breaker Braganza yesterday in search of Nobile, determined to find him after their futile attempt of Sunday. After flying over the region they returned without sighting him.

Later Nobile informed the base ship Citta di Milano by wireless that he had seen one of the seaplanes come within two kilometers (1.24 miles) of his position. On Sunday, General Nobile said, he had seen both planes, although they failed to sight him.

While rescuers were speeding over the ice with dog teams, the first big flying boat capable of rescuing General Nobile was awaiting a favorable opportunity to start. The Italian hydroairplane Savoia-55, piloted by Major Maddalena, arrived here during the night.

Two other seaplanes left Tromsø, Norway, for Spitzbergen. They were the French plane piloted by René Guilbaud and Lieut. Roald Amundsen and Lieut. Lief Dierichsen, and the Swedish plane piloted by a Swedish rescue expedition.

It was expected that the French plane would try to find the seven men who drifted eastward in the balloon of the Italia after the cabin had crashed against the ice. The Swedish plane will probably search for the party of three missing men since that party includes the Swedish scientist, Dr. Finn Malmgren, and fourth seaplane, the Finnish flying boat, Turku, was forced back to Tromsø because it was overloaded.

The Norwegian fliers thought the ice in the vicinity where General Nobile was supposed to be too rough for landing. The ice floes, however, were opening considerably, although the water leads were still too narrow to permit the landing of a seaplane.

Bankers Help Farmers Gain Business Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

of farm accounting. Thousands of farms which were operating practically without record have been able to save substantial sums of money by the use of simple accounting systems, the association found.

As a result of the spread of farm accounting, many state banking departments are now requiring the maintenance of "credit files" upon all unsecured farm loans of more than \$500 the association reports.

Although better methods have long been available to individual farmers, no organized system of placing them in operation had previously existed, the association declares.

The recommendation of his banker has been instrumental in many instances in overcoming the indisposition of a farmer to adopt new methods, it was said, and in addition the financing has been made available in individual cases to substitute proved betterments for older, less profitable operations.

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Luncheons, Table d'Hôte and a la Carte Music during afternoon.

Medals Awarded to Noted Explorers

Royal Geographical Society
Honors Dr. Longstaff and
Sir George Wilkins

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Medals of the Royal Geographical Society were awarded

to two eminent explorers for outstanding service during the past year. The Founders Medal was

awarded to Dr. T. G. Longstaff for his discovery of the Siachen Glacier and his long-continued geographical work in the Himalayas. It was

handed to Mrs. Longstaff by the president, Sir Charles Close, Dr. Longstaff being at present in Greenland.

Sir Charles said that Dr. Longstaff was also a member of the Alpine Club and some years ago he reached the summit of Trisul (a Himalayan peak, 23,382 feet). That

record is still good as the highest summit yet reached by man who had returned to tell the tale.

The Patron's Medal was awarded to Sir H. George Wilkins for his many years' systematic work in polar regions, culminating in his remarkable flight from Point Barrow to Spitzbergen.

Sir George, returning thanks, said that throughout his 18,000 miles flying he had been given the privilege by the American promoters of the expedition to carry and join to the American flag, the Australian flag and the Union Jack.

He now produced these flags and spread them before the president, detached the Union Jack and handed it to Sir Charles Close for inclusion in the society's museum. The Victoria Research Medal was presented to E. A. Reeves, who has been instructor to the society for 20 years and a member for 50 years.

Wilkins Airplane Reaches New York

Sturdy Single-Motored Craft Which Crossed North Pole Will Tour United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The airplane X-3903, in which Capt. Sir George H. Wilkins and Lieut. Carl B. Elson flew over the top of the world, has just arrived here on board the steamship Bergensfjord of the Norwegian American Line. The airplane was secured with

the society's museum. The Victoria Research Medal was presented to E. A. Reeves, who has been instructor to the society for 20 years and a member for 50 years.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds. Southern New England: Rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature; probably fog on the east coast; fresh to strong east winds. Northern New England: Cloudy, with rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; fresh northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

Albany	64	Memphis	78
Atlantic City	66	Montreal	62
Boston	61	Nantucket	58
Buffalo	66	New Orleans	80
Calgary	62	New York	66
Charleston	60	Philadelphia	72
Chicago	58	Pittsburgh	70
Denver	48	Portland, Me.	58
Des Moines	58	Portland, Ore.	54
Eastport	52	San Francisco	54
Halifax	50	St. Louis	70
Hatteras	78	St. Paul	60
Helena	48	Seattle	52
Jacksonville			

CURTIS CALLS ON HOOVER TO DISCUSS PLANS

Senator Visits Republican
Nominee in Commerce
Building

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Herbert Hoover met Charles Curtis, his running mate on the national Republican ticket, for the first time since the Kansas City convention, when the Senator from Kansas visited the Secretary at the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Curtis was ushered into the office of the Secretary of Commerce by George A. Kerk, Mr. Hoover's secretary. The Senator was all smiles as he entered. He had come direct from his home in Topeka, Kan.

After an interview lasting 25 minutes with Mr. Hoover, Mr. Curtis came into the next room where newspapermen were waiting.

"Things look encouraging, very encouraging," he said. "I can only tell by the letters and telegrams reaching me, but judging by them, everything is in fine shape. I have got so many of them that I have not opened them all."

Committee Meeting Thursday
Mr. Curtis said he would probably stay in Washington only a short time, and that he would then seek a rest. Political events will wait on the meeting of the National Committee for Thursday, he said.

Mr. Hoover and Mr. Curtis were photographed together in different poses, and later the two went to lunch at the Hoover home. This took place on the commodious porch of the Hoover home, where the family takes practically all its meals in the moderate weather. It was stated facetiously that the lunch inaugurated the 1928 "back porch campaign."

In the afternoon Mr. Hoover returned to his desk at the department, while Mr. Curtis got in touch with Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon, co-author of the Nary-Haugen bill, with whom he had previously communicated over the telephone.

Interest now centers on the meeting with the two dozen members of the National Committee. A new chairman will be named with Mr. Hoover's advice and the program of the campaign decided upon. A growing feeling manifested itself that Mr. Hoover will take his own time in resigning, and that instead of proceeding at once to California, he may wait weeks or months before taking that step.

Curtis Visits Office
Mr. Curtis was met here by his sister, Mrs. Dolly Curtis Gann, and Mr. Akerson. He went at once to Mrs. Gann's home in the city. Mr. Curtis went to his office in the Senate Office Building, where he was greeted by employees and friends. He stayed at his office for 1½ hours, then left to meet Mr. Hoover at the Department of Commerce.

Later in the day Mr. Curtis got in touch with William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, the man who nominated him at the Republican convention. Mr. Borah said he was prepared to take the stump for the party ticket in the Midwest if his services are required.

Callers continue to drop in on the Secretary of Commerce, including members of the Republican National Committee, which meets here Thursday, at which time they will be closeted with the two candidates. R. B. Creager, a committeeman from Texas, was among the earliest callers. Capt. J. E. Lucey, a delegate from Texas, accompanied him. Frederick H. Gillett, Senator from Massachusetts, talked over the situation.

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in the Bay State. Some political writers have conceded this state to the Democratic Party, but this is not Mr. Gillett's view.

Particular attention will be paid to the industrial East, including Massachusetts and New York, in the party program that is being mapped out.

James Francis Burke of Pittsburgh, national city solicitor; William Butterworth, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Charles A. Eaton, Representative from New Jersey, called.

Moses and Baker Are Doctors Now

Dartmouth Graduates 383,
Largest Class in School's
History

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HANOVER, N. H.—George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, and Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, were recipients of honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws at the annual commencement exercises of Dartmouth College.

Other honorary degrees, conferred by Ernest M. Hopkins, president, included: Doctor of Letters, Mark Sullivan of Washington, author and journalist; Charles A. Platt of New York, architect; James A. Spaulding of Portland, Me., author, "Doctor of Music," Philip Hale of Boston, music critic; Doctor of Science, Charles N. Haskins of Hanover, chairman of the college library committee; Herbert E. Ives of Montclair, N. J., physicist; Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. Robbins W. Barstow of Madison, Wis., and the Rev. Boynton Merrill of West Newton, Mass.

Honorary Master of Arts degrees were awarded to Hugh Alcorn of Suffield, Conn., state's attorney, and Jens-Fredrick Larson of Hanover, college architect and instructor in modern art.

The college graduated 383 students in this, the 159th commencement, the largest graduating class in the history of the school. This was the last class in which the bachelor of science degree will be awarded, the new curriculum for 1929 providing the bachelor of arts degree for all graduates.

Orations were given at the exercises by Albert H. Cantrill of Portland, Ore.; William A. Hunt of West Hartford, Conn.; and Christopher J. Hackett of New York City.

PASSENGER SERVICE RESUMED
Colonial Air Transport, Inc., operators of C. A. M. No. 1, between New York and Boston, announced the resumption of passenger service, using Fairchild cabin monoplanes equipped with Wright "Whirlwind" engines. The northbound plane leaves Hartford at 6 a. m. (daylight saving time), arrives at Hartford at 7:30 a. m. and Boston 8:30 a. m.—The southbound plane leaves Boston at 7:15 p. m. (daylight time), and arrives at Hartford at 8:15 p. m. Due to the fact that the route south of Hartford must be flown after dark, no passengers will be carried south of that city.

Callers continue to drop in on the Secretary of Commerce, including members of the Republican National Committee, which meets here Thursday, at which time they will be closeted with the two candidates. R. B. Creager, a committeeman from Texas, was among the earliest callers. Capt. J. E. Lucey, a delegate from Texas, accompanied him. Frederick H. Gillett, Senator from Massachusetts, talked over the situation.

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at a fare that is little
if any more than you
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An American Mail Liner sails every two weeks from Seattle via Japan, China and Manila. Fortnightly sailings from Naples, Genoa and Marseilles for New York.

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N.Y. Times Editor Praises Hoover as Planetary Thinker

Dr. Finley Says Time Is Ripe
for Something Greater
Than Internationalism

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. (AP)—Herbert Hoover was styled a "planetary thinker" by Dr. John H. Finley, an editor on the New York Times, in the commencement day address at Stanford University.

"It is your great, though precarious, privilege," said Dr. Finley, "to enter the world, when it requires more than all else planetary thinkers, men and women who will think not in the sense of nationalism or internationalism, but who will regard the planet, earth, not only as the Lord's but also as ours, the whole of it, to enjoy from pole to pole and around the other way."

"Your president, Dr. Wilbur, and your most distinguished graduate, Herbert Hoover, illustrate my meaning more than any other living Americans, for these two are the foremost planetary thinkers of this new age."

In the new America which our pioneer fathers fought to make independent and keep one and indivisible, we had to shun world entanglements. But to us as permanently as an echo is to make futile all this preparation, and hardship which could, after all, but be as damnation to one conscious of the possible redemption of others."

Senator Hale Wins in Maine Primary

W. T. Gardiner Nominated for
Governor in Four-Cornered
Republican Contest

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Frederick Hale was renominated United States Senator for a third term in the state Republican primary, defeating Gov. Ralph O. Brewster. Ira G. Hersey, Republican, Houlton, who is serving his sixth term as Representative in Congress from the fourth district, was defeated for renomination by Donald W. Snow, a Bangor attorney.

In a four-cornered contest for the Republican nomination for Governor, William T. Gardiner, former speaker of the Maine House of Representatives, was a winner by a vote larger than the combined totals of his opponents.

With six precincts missing out of 633 in the State, and with the city of Portland complete, the vote for Senator stood:

Brewster 46,917, Hale 82,843.
The vote for Governor was:
Gardiner 69,087, Hinckley 26,199, Libby 13,542, Smith 12,421.

The total vote was the largest ever cast in a Maine primary. With only a few towns missing an approximate total of 128,000 votes was recorded,

exceeding by 34,000 the total vote polled for governor in 1924 primary, the largest heretofore.

Carroll L. Beedy, Wallace H. White Jr. and John E. Nelson, all Republicans, were renominated for representative in Congress without opposition.

There were no contests for the major Democratic nominations. The nominees are: For Senator, Herbert E. Holmes, Lewiston, an attorney; for Governor, Edward C. Morgan Jr., Rockland, a business man.

The vote was unusually large for a Maine primary. Governor Brewster criticized Senator Hale for his votes in the Senate to seat Vane and Smith, and announced himself as campaigning against the party machine, against corruption, against the water power interests and for the development and safeguarding of Maine's resources.

Vigorous Campaign Waged
Vigorous campaigns were waged, without any well-defined issue, by Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Libby, a Colby College professor and a former Mayor of Waterville; Mr. Hinckley, a State Senator, and Mr. Smith, State bank commissioner and former Mayor of Saco.

Mr. Gardiner is a law partner of Representative Nelson, a Harvard graduate who was prominent in football and rowing while in college, and a World War veteran who joined a Maine regiment as a private and won a commission in France.

Mr. Snow waged his campaign against Mr. Hersey chiefly on the argument that Penobscot County had not had a representative in congress for 27 years.

On the face of the latest returns Mr. Gardiner carried every county in the State for Governor. Senator Hale carried every county except Piscataquis and Penobscot.

CAMP GIVEN TO BOY SCOUTS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Col. Ed Fletcher has presented Boy Scouts of San Diego County with a large permanent campground located in the Cuyamaca Mountains, within a half day's drive of this city. The camp will accommodate 300 Scouts, and will be used in summer to supplement the Indian village camp, which accommodates an equal number the year around.

**Mme. Pauline
Ladies Hatter**
New Sport Hats
Horsehair and Lace Hats
for Dress
Bridesmaids Hats
a Specialty
215 Tremont St., Little Bldg.
Boston Han. 1416

**Foss
Chocolates**
THE SUPERFINE CHOCOLATE LINE
H. O. FOSS & CO., INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

**Little Entente
Will Resume
Its Conference**
(Continued from Page 1)

This is the somewhat complicated checkerboard of mid-Europe, on which the three principal powers of the continent appear. Nevertheless, though there was a loosening of the ties of the Little Entente, the definite challenge of Italy and Hungary and the Rothermere press for a revision of the Trianon Treaty, should bring together again the three countries, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania.

Both Dr. Beneš and Nicholas Titulescu have publicly denounced the attempt at revision. Certainly in private conversation with diplomats, strange hints are heard but it is difficult to see how the Little Entente can refuse to make the common declaration which is eagerly anticipated. In advance the French newspapers assert that the Bucharest reunion will be a capital diplomatic event.

Counterblast to Opposition
It will constitute a counterblast to the furious campaign against the existing order in Europe. It is argued that if a new sense of insecurity is awakened it will have an effect on the disarmament conference. Dr. Beneš presides over the Security Commission, which is preparing the way, and his efforts are directed in central Europe to linking the nations together by nonaggression pacts and arbitration conventions. Germany will be invited to come into the combination. Thus there is the risk of a German domination of central Europe. But subtler diplomatists point out that Germany will be obliged to refuse the projects of security presented by the eastern countries. It is reluctant to enter into a new engagement, tantamount to an eastern Locarno.

Having refused then Germany will

be less able to make an argumentative use of the possible failure of the disarmament conference. Germany's claim is that if other countries do not disarm Germany must be given its military freedom. But the reply that is being prepared is that other countries cannot disarm precisely because Germany does not guarantee security in eastern Europe.

**Ritchie Quits Race
in Favor of Smith**

Maryland Governor Pleads for
Unity in Democratic
Ranks

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Political forces working for the nomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith at the Democratic National Convention at Houston a week hence were given added impetus with the withdrawal of Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, and the pledging of his strength to the New York executive. Maryland's delegation of 16 was instructed for Governor Ritchie.

Stating "it has become increasingly evident that the great majority of the Democratic Party in almost every section of the country are ready and want to align themselves

behind the leadership of Governor Smith," the Marylander, in pledging his support to the Empire State chieftain, said, "Governor Smith embodies far and away the best chance to win."

Landmark Governor Smith's record which, he said, "justifies the people's faith in Democracy," Governor Ritchie made it plain that his withdrawal from the Presidential field was prompted by a sense of duty which he was glad to perform on the basis that "whatever contributes to Democratic unity will, in turn, contribute to Democratic victory."

In aligning himself with the Smith cohorts, Governor Ritchie, in response to a question as to whether he would accept the vice-presidential nomination, should it be offered to him by the Democrats, made it clear that he had "no ambition in that direction."

FORD HALL FORUM TO GO ON
First steps have been taken toward the legal incorporation of the Ford Hall Forum in Boston as an independent organization, George W. Coleman, founder of the Forum, told the Ford Hall Folks at their annual outing at Wellesley Hills. The charter will state the purpose of the corporation to be: "To provide education such as will develop intelligent, capable and responsible citizens, and promote understanding of civic, moral, religious and spiritual responsibilities."

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Dresses you wouldn't expect for the price. Ensembles of linen dotted silks for larger women, printed crepes and georgettes, flared, pleated, in one and two-piece models, washable silks, sleeveless tennis dresses in plain or printed silks, white dresses for graduation.

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\$10.00
Originally 15.00

Marked at about a third off original prices because of incomplete size ranges. Tweeds and mixtures in tailored and belted models. Scarf collared coats. Dressy coats of cashmere with tucked backs and standing collars.

**Inexpensive
Coats**

White flannel and novelty weave coats in straight line and belted models. Kashmir coats, many with scarfs, fur cuffs, fur collars, or fashionably furless. Sports coats of tweed and mixtures. For women, \$12.00 en, misses and juniors.

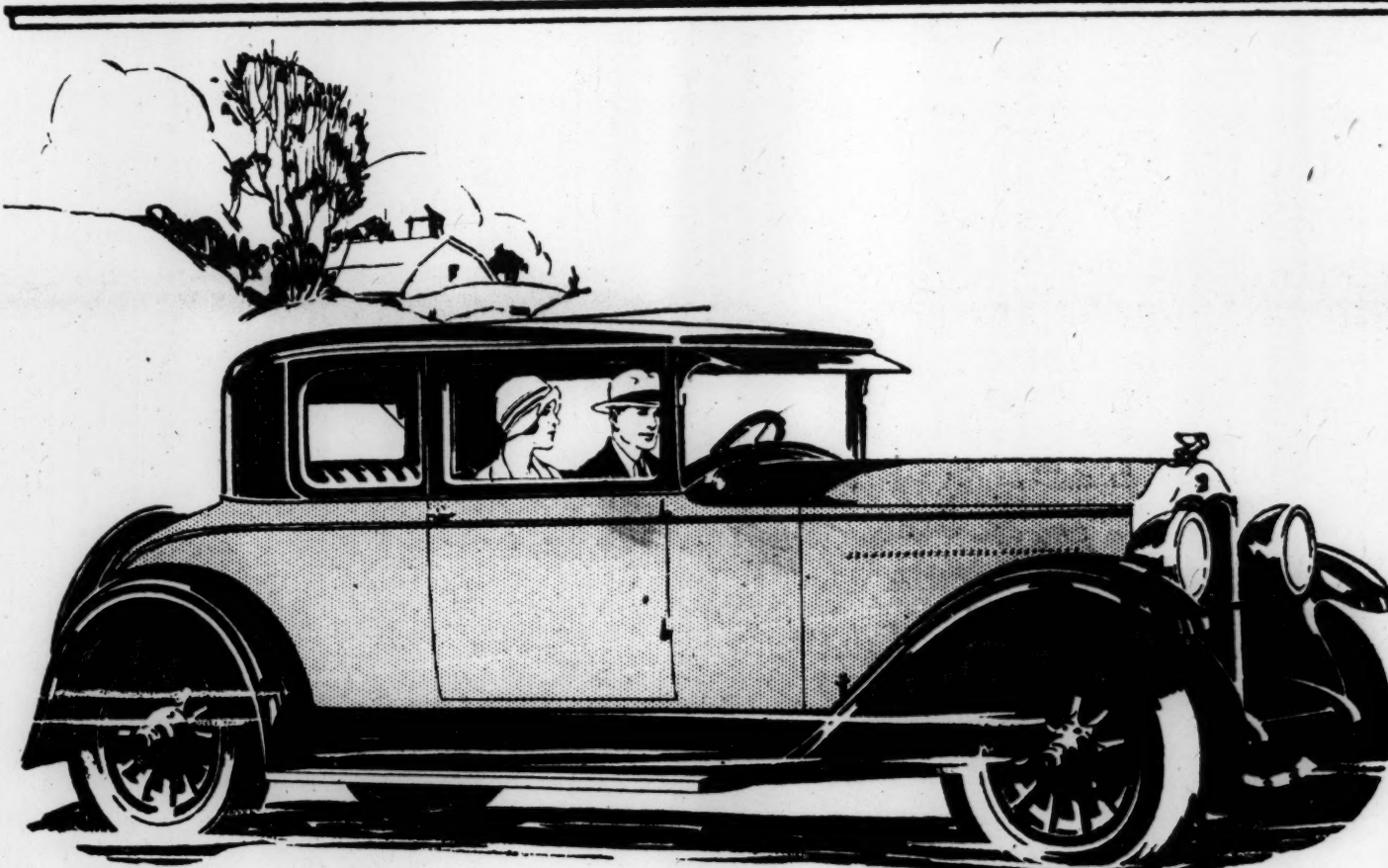
Kashmir and broadcloth coats, with trimmings of mole, squirrel and other fine furs. Coats of silk crepe or faille, some with deep fur cuffs, and scarfs or furless. Belted coats of soft woolen mixtures for sports and travel wear, some with collars of squirrel. For women, \$29.50 en, misses and juniors.

An unusual lot of remarkably fine coats: kashmirs, mixtures, twills, broadcloths, silks and faille, trimmed with squirrel, beige mole, sun-ray mole, fox, vicuna. \$12.75 Usually \$25, 29.50, \$35.

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Smart one and two-piece dresses with many varieties of pleating. Round, V and Vionnet necklines, combinations of printed silk with flat crepe, in contrasting or blending tones, sleeveless sports frocks and tailored dresses for business wear. Sizes 13, 15, 17, 19.

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT...BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Maker of the 'Becky Rags' Dolls Discusses Designing

By REBECCA REEVES

THE public is always ready and willing to accept a token which represents or commemorates some event of national or local importance. From the early days of Babylon, 4000 B. C., down through the ages to the present, one can easily trace the expression given to history by the arts. Therefore, a thorough knowledge of historical events and of the temperament of the people in those individualized cycles which one names "periods," and the ability to apply this knowledge to the trend of present interests are probably the most important qualifications of a successful designer.

Very likely the designing of the "Becky Rags" doll came about because of the writer's interest and love of the beautiful old costumes of the various periods, which gave her the idea of making a simple doll that could easily be transformed to represent any period by using the costume and headpiece of that particular time. The first effort was a colonial doll, dressed extravagantly with silk and lace, curls and piles of hair (made of wool yarn) for milady's boudoir.

It is presumable that the child has always been provided with some kind of a play doll. Just what kind of material was used in its construction before the rag doll? I do not know. But the big fat, cumbersome, expressionless and unproportioned rag doll which was given to children a generation or two ago hardly seems like the progenitor of anything beautiful and artistic. Nevertheless this ungainly and time-honored specimen did, to some degree, inspire me to make the first "Becky Rags" play doll, dressing it with cotton material, providing for its dressing and redressing (as all children love to change the garments of their dolls), giving it expression and proportion, and retaining the unbreakable and durable qualities of the old rag favorite. It also retains the time-honored name "Rag," though it is constructed of all new and substantial material.

This led to the designing of character dolls, such as the Jelly Bean and the Modern Planner, both expressive of the day. Last fall were furnished to a store in Annapolis, Md., several dozen dolls dressed as midshipmen. Very recently a character doll representing the "Red Shadow" in the play, "The Desert Song," was put on the market.

The writer hopes that the impression does not prevail that her work is confined to the designing and manufacturing of rag dolls. The "Becky Rags" doll is largely the result of a childhood fancy, and naturally was among the first designs to be placed on the market, though I am quite grown up. I still love to play and work with my dolls. If they have made a few children happy and have furnished work to a few worthy women and girls, I am grateful, and I am also grateful for the success I have had in this line. However, my real work is the designing of needlecraft and interior finishing.

A Wise Mother
From early childhood my mother made every possible effort to develop in me whatever natural talent became patent. When she visited me during my senior year in boarding school and found that I had profusely decorated my room with improvised dolls and with as many improvised costumes designed, made and other scrap material, she encouraged me to major in Home Economics in my university course, and encouraged me to enroll in the Southern School of Interior Decoration. It was this course of instruction that prepared me for designing and gave me the insight into the possibilities of needlecraft and interior finishing.

During my university years, I observed that many of my friends apparently had no object after graduation except to sit with folded hands and wait for the ringing of the wedding bells. So with this ob-

servation and the insight into the possibilities of needlecraft and interior decoration, my career was determined. I do not mean to leave the impression that I aspire to be a wise old spinster, but I do think that every girl and mature woman too, should be prepared intelligently to earn her own living.

Before the close of the first year of my chosen career, I was greatly encouraged to receive a letter from one of the leading manufacturers of needlecraft, stating that their attention had been called to my work and that they would be pleased to arrange for an interview in the very near future. Having had only about one year of actual experience, I did not feel qualified to consider the proposition then, so by one excuse or another the meeting was postponed from time to time, until, finally, last February, almost two years after receiving their first letter, we had the much-postponed meeting; and now, since the first of this March, in addition to my own business, I am designing for this needlecraft manufacturer. This has necessitated the moving of the Becky Rags from Kansas City, Mo., to Grand Rapids, Mich.

A Field With Opportunities
It is an acknowledged fact, that the success of the manufacturer depends first of all upon the designer. The manufacturing of an article, whether by hand or automatic machinery, is merely a mechanical operation. Again, many designs of unusual merit are assigned to oblivion, because of their impracticability from the standpoint of the high manufacturing cost. From my observation, the field is a large one and apparently unlimited for the practical designer of new ideas and the rejuvenating and modernizing of old ideas. This is evidenced by the fact that I have many opportunities to do special designing for novelty manufacturers and quite a few have so-

A School of Decoration in London's West End

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

A SCHOOL of decoration has recently been opened in the West End of London by Miss Wilhelmina Blood, who with her sister and brother has a school of interior decorating in London.

Each class consists of a lecture followed by demonstrations, practical work, or examination papers. In connection with the theory of decoration pupils prepare color schemes and on the practical side they actually do the papering and painting of a room, adjacent to the classroom, kept for the purpose.

In the furnishing course, antique and modern furniture is discussed and compared, also woods, and upholstered furniture, with its fillings and coverings. The comparative cost, wear, design, and suitability for particular purposes of the various furnishing fabrics is given. And the making, hanging, and lining of curtains and the making up of loose covers are fully explained and followed by practice in the work itself. This course will be followed by a more advanced one in which the actual business side of the decorating trade will be taught.

Both my sister and I, and also my brother, who is our manager in the business, have all learned the job by practice from the very beginning. This is essential if one is going to teach," Miss Blood added. "But no one can specialize in everything, therefore to cover subjects of which we feel we have not a thorough personal knowledge we are obtaining as lecturers experts from outside."

"We intend to give value for the money we receive; I am very determined about that," Miss Blood said. "so for subjects such as old furniture, carpets, antique rugs and so on, we shall employ specialists. Moreover, anybody who has gone through the elementary courses without showing real capacity we shall strongly advise not to take up the advanced course."

The Amateur Seeks Knowledge
"Many people," Miss Wilhelmina Blood said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in the course of an interview, "want to live in charming surroundings, but cannot afford to employ an expert decorator and furnish. If they can do the work themselves, for a very small sum they can quite change their rooms. They can get a completely different scheme by papering or distemping their walls, and by tying the curtains, covers and cushions. We found," Miss Blood continued, "that we could not really combine teaching with running our business, and as we know of the existence of no school of decoration, we decided to start one. But we never expected that we should fill a course with very little advertising, as we did within three weeks. It was full the day that we had advertised to open."

The Elementary Course
The first course is an elementary one aiming at giving a good working knowledge of the theory and practice



Becky Reeves and Her Rag Dolls, Which Have the Lovable Qualities of the Old-Fashioned Character, But Also the Chic Which the Present Generation Demands. These Figures Are Particularly Adapted for Historical and Regional Costumes, and for This Reason Are Sometimes the Messengers of International Greetings.

litted me to become their general designer.

The girl who is anticipating this line of work should not feel overtimid in presenting her designs and ideas, as the manufacturers and men of big affairs, I find, are only too willing to help and advise the girl who is making an honest effort. Not every one can be a Rose O'Neill, but with the proper effort, we may be able to offer something delightful to the age in which we live.

tending lectures and being taught how to perform the actual processes."

Carrying on the profession privately from their own house, the two sisters were soon fully occupied, and there was quite an outcry when they left Dublin to come to England. It was a bold step, for when Miss Blood landed in England she found that she had not even enough to pay for the tax, which was rather more than she anticipated, on her car. But she had already obtained a post and was soon working during the day and writing in the evenings articles on decoration for a woman's paper.

That was in April not quite four years ago. By the following December the sisters took an office in a

well-known street and set up on their own account.

"We decorated the office," she said, "in a very up-to-date manner and made rather a lovely sky ceiling, and had one of those pretty holly-hock group designs on the walls. We remained there for a year and a half, then we found our work growing so rapidly that we had to look for new premises, and a year last June we took our present shop. My brother, who has retired from the Royal Engineers, does all our building, decorating, and electric lighting, and we are fortunate in having got together a capable staff. I do all the coloring and decoration side while my sister attends to the accounts and office work generally."

News of the Clubs

CO-OPERATION and understanding is being developed between the club women and the motion picture producers in California in such a splendid way that it must necessarily result for the betterment of the type of pictures given to the public as well as for the satisfaction of producer and audiences in every way. The Motion Picture, published by the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., tells of a recent attendance party held in Los Angeles, when more than 1000 women, members of the Los Angeles Woman's Club, attended a showing of "Street Angel" at the Carthay Circle Theater.

It is the practice of the motion picture division of this club, under the leadership of Mrs. Edward H. Jacobs, to have attendance parties at the showing of pictures which are of special interest in the group. A morning business session at which Milton Sills, screen star, Sir Frederick Warde, noted Shakespearean actor, and others were speakers, preceded the matinee.

Lunch was served near the theater and then the women went to the performance, paying for their own tickets. The idea of the meeting was that the public, by its response or apathy, determines the quality of motion pictures.

An editorial in the same magazine quotes Chandler Sprague as saying that character studies rather than plotted stories are providing now, and will continue in even greater measure to provide the motion picture studios. Mr. Sprague says: "We used to depend entirely on plots for our stories, simply dragging our characters through the action. Now we have a set of character studies, put them in a situation, and let them work out their own salvation logically. The result will be better and better pictures."

The editorial comments that this method will make for happier pictures as "unhappy conclusions, unfortunately, are not a sign of realism." The State Library Commission of North Carolina has arranged club programs and lists of studies suitable for clubs on many different subjects. These are available to the clubs of that state, no charge being made except for transportation of the books and material.

Many study clubs are in towns having no library facilities and the Library Commission, realizing this, has organized this department to supply the needs of such clubs and individuals for the development of their programs. The courses are complete and extremely interesting and cover many different subjects. It may be of interest to program chairmen in other states to write to the Library Commission of North Carolina for a list of the subjects and terms for the use of the courses in other states.

At a meeting of the state conven-

tion of the women's clubs of the same State Miss Anna Garlin Spencer of New York spoke for the international relations department. The club bulletin says: "The tumultuous applause that followed her address evidenced the fact that her audience was in complete accord with the movement looking toward international peace."

Miss Spencer described war as a whole sale, legalized, organized slaughter and would substitute law for the settlement of international disputes. In concluding her address she said:

"We are called upon to build a new civilization. I believe we are at the beginning of a new era. The world is on its way to something nobler and grander than we have had before."

Business Women's Clubs in Kansas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan., June 18.—The women of Kansas are interested in an unusual degree in business activities is evident from a report of the National Business and Professional Women's Club, showing that Kansas has the largest number of local clubs affiliated with the national organization of any state in the Union.

This is all the more remarkable, considering the fact that Kansas is a farm state with no large urban centers to attract women into professional careers. Miss Mabel Clegg, president of the Topeka Club, believes that this seeming inconsistency is explained by the fact that the little Kansas towns have few of the social and recreational opportunities found in the large cities. Thus the Business and Professional Women's Club fills a real need in the small community, affording pleasant social relations among women of similar occupations and interests.

Miss Ernestine Leasure of Arkansas City is president of the Kansas City federation which includes 4146 members. Two small towns,

Parsons and Beloit, have doubled their membership during the past year. The Topeka has 200 members—more members than any other Kansas town. It has three times as many as Kansas City, Kan., which is located next door to the largest urban center of the middle West. Miss Clegg thinks that the large city has a bigger use for such an organization, but has not yet recognized its value.

The aim of the membership is to "sell the organization" to the woman who needs it, and not primarily to increase the number of members. The professional woman needs the stimulus of recreation, and can render better service to her employer during business hours if her hours away from the office are happily occupied.

The Topeka president arouses interest in the club by giving the members specific tasks. She is convinced that civic pride and work will hold the members together. "As long as the members are kept busy, they are interested," she says. There is a "cradle roll" of girls about 18 years old. They enjoy hikes and parties where "dates" are not essential for their entertainment.

Professions in the Topeka Club

The Topeka Club has been organized since 1919. In order to be eligible for membership, a woman must be self-supporting. Husbands are not drawn back, for several of the members are pursuing independent careers, although happily married. One is in partnership with her husband in an outdoor advertising sign company. A farmer's wife carries on a chicken business independent of her husband's farm duties.

There are representatives from nearly all of the lines of business in which women are interested. One member is Miss Victoria Scott, the highest paid woman employee in the Santa Fe Railway system. Another owns and manages a successful jewelry store. Others are teachers, clerks, stenographers, post office employees, milliners, secretaries, an insurance saleswoman, a kindergarten superintendent, the chief clerk of the telephone company, and a fraternity house mother at the local college. One member is a lumberwoman, and another is manager of the Y. M. C. A.

Phillipsburg Aids Library

A local club at Phillipsburg, Kan., with 52 charter members, started out with the definite idea that as business women they should be well financed. Their first business venture was a stand at the city park during the Fourth of July celebration. This brought in about \$415. Then came a ball game which netted \$50. The finance committee set aside a sum as a sinking fund, looking forward to the time when it would be possible to have a club house. Then the question of service to the community at large was presented. For several years the proposition of a free public library had been discussed in the town. Bonds had failed to carry and different organizations had agitated the question, but the town was still without a library.

The Business and Professional Women's Club decided to handle the problem. A committee met with the city council. The council agreed to pay rent and light if the club would hire a librarian, look after details, and arrange for books and magazines. In a few months the library was open to the public with 700 books on the shelves. It now has 1500 books and many other publications. Donations have been made from outside, but the members of the club assume all responsibility.

In Liberal, Kan., a scholarship fund was started by leasing the leading theater, where a picture was shown with "high class vaudeville between acts." The members of the club, all of whom were talented, featured in singing and talking acts, acrobatics, dancing, and short sketches. Club members also occupied the orchestra pit. The fund helped to put a boy through high school. This same club found an unlikely spot in the business section of the town and turned it into an attractive garden. They solicited funds from business houses for benches to accommodate those who desired to sit in comfort while listening to outdoor concerts.

These activities are indicative of what the local clubs of this organization mean to the small towns of Kansas. An attitude of helpful service is encouraged which furthers their growth and prosperity.

A Woman Develops Quick System of Teaching Cookery

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.
THE wife of a professional man living in London, desiring to augment her income, has thought out an intensive system of teaching cookery which she has called the "Huron" method. The system is devised not only to save time in learning how to cook but also to show how to save time, labor and money in the weekly routine of housekeeping. A whole course takes only a week of 16 working hours, and it is held in a little flat kitchen so small that it is not possible to take more than three pupils at a time.

"Some of my pupils I get by advertising in the daily papers," said their instructress. "Two of those I am teaching this week were sent by former pupils. They are well-off women who want to learn something about cooking so as to be able to instruct their cooks. One of them lives in the East End and is the mother of three little children. She wants to be able to show her Malay cook how to prepare suitable food for them. So I have given her at least 12 vegetable soups made without meat, as it is so difficult to keep meat in tropical countries. My pupils, however, are very often girls who are going to be married and who want to learn how to cook simply and economically. Then I had some one come to me who was going to start a home for ladies of advanced years with small incomes. After working with me for five days she was going to undertake the whole of the cooking herself. I taught her alone and worked her very hard in order to give her as much experience as possible."

One Basic Recipe

The Huron system of cooking is worked out on a basic recipe which is given as a foundation for each dish; from that it is simple to show how numerous other dishes can be made by a slight variation of the same recipe. For instance, at the time of the writer's visit a delicious-looking pudding stood on a self-heating equally delectable cake. "Today," said the teacher, "I gave a basic recipe for a cake and a pudding—they go together. In the morning I showed my pupils how from that one simple recipe they could make jam sandwiches, small cakes, a large fruit cake, or in fact any kind of cake. "Then in the afternoon they were given all the steamed puddings that could be made from the same recipe. Another day I shall give them a suet pudding and from that they can make a dozen others. Also I have what I always make them laugh by calling a 'fool-proof' pastry. You don't touch it at all with your hands. It is made in no time with a knife. Then I have a basic recipe for vegetable soups and the pupils get practically a dozen soups before they have finished. Americans," she went on, "go in for vegetable soups far more than we English people do. We always seem to think that it is necessary to have meat in soup, but you don't have to. A delicious soup can be made with only vegetables and butter—butter is the great thing. But I give my pupils two meat soups as well during the week."

No Monotony, No Waste

Fish they are taught to steam, boil, grill and fry in egg and batter. "I give my pupils roasting, grilling, braising, stewing—I have my own particular way of making a real good Irish stew and I am very proud of it," she added. "Also I teach them how to buy meat, because no one seemed to know how to do this, and the most economical way of cooking a joint. Instead of cooking a whole

big joint and then eating it up cold—a very dreary performance—I cut it up and use it for a number of little dishes. With a cold joint there are many bits wasted, and I make a point of never wasting a scrap. I even show my pupils how to make dainty dishes from the vegetables out of a soup."

"Then, I try to get them to cook vegetables as much as possible without water so that there is nothing to throw away. In England I think we generally throw out all the goodness down the sink. I have, too, at least a dozen potato recipes, and most of them are done from potatoes steamed in their jackets."

The Huron method also includes a course on sauces all made up from a basic sauce. Various original and very simple sauces, as well as many economical French dishes, are also included in the schedule.

Time Salvaged

Pupils are encouraged to make notes freely, and after each basic recipe has been worked out, all the others are put on paper. Time-saving is taught in various ways. All the recipes given are quick ones, and any amount of cookery labor-saving hints are given. For example, pupils are shown the quickest possible way of cutting up an onion, or chopping parsley for a garnish.

"What people tell me is that they have so many other things to do that they do not want to spend their lives in the kitchen," said the inventor of this quick cooking system. "I have done my own cooking entirely for the last 14 years," she added, "and for six years I cooked for the staff on a poultry farm we had. When we were in the country, too, I taught a number of village girls who came to me at the age of 14. After about a year they were ready to go out as cooks. I have also taught many of my friends otherwise I do not think that I should have had sufficient courage to do the work that I am doing now."

Buttons of Embroidery

Silk

By the use of rope embroidery silk one can make what appear to be very charming and decorative buttons for use on garments of satin or silk, especially thin silks. They are very quickly contrived.

Where the center of the button is to be, make a French knot, putting the silk over the needle once or twice. When this is finished, draw the needle through to the right side again, up close to the knot, and again wind the silk over the needle, but this time do it 14 times. Thrust the needle down through the goods at the same point where it came up, as if making an ordinary French knot, and let the tiny ring thus formed fit snugly around the knot.

With five threads, catch this ring down so it can not slip out of place. The result is almost like certain little silk buttons that one can buy. For a more elaborate effect, three or four or five tiny French knots, made by lapping the silk once, may be placed outside the ring and as close against it as possible.

The buttons may match the material in color or may be of a contrasting color, or the center knot may be of one color and the rest of another. On black material, for instance, a center of green or blue or other color, with the rest of the button of black, looks well.

Instead of rope silk, one may use embroidery cotton, size No. 5. In this case, wrap the needle three times for the center, and 20 times for the outer ring.

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GERMAN IMPORT OF MONEY SETS WORLD RECORD

Results of Dawes Program Discussed at Harris Foundation Institute

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Never before has the import of foreign capital reached such extraordinary dimensions as has been the case in Germany ever since the Dawes plan came into force," declared Gustav Cassel, professor of economics at the University of Stockholm.

Professor Cassel opened the fifth institute of the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation at the University of Chicago. The institute continues through June 30 and leading economists of the world as well as governmental representatives and business men are on the program.

The official institute lecturers are Theodore Gregory, professor of banking and currency, London School of Economics, and Political Science, University of London, England; Robert R. Kuczynski, council member, Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C.; Henry Kitzredge Norton, publicist, attached to the American delegation at the International American Conference at Havana, Cuba, this year.

Problem of Foreign Loans

Professor Cassel's reference to the Dawes Plan was made during his initial lecture on the subject, "The International Movements of Capital," which was largely a technical discussion. Continuing his consideration of the importation of foreign capital by Germany, he said:

"The theory that capital imports on a grand scale must tend to cause a rise in prices is in this case a sound representative of the fact that has played a not unimportant part in the world-wide discussion of the problem of Germany's foreign loans. The reasoning which is brought forward is on the larger scale this year, the boys will enjoy athletics, music, debating and talks, civic receptions and sightseeing trips in historic places, all the while making as many acquaintances as possible and sharing the best of Scandinavian home life.

"When industrial concerns, or municipalities in Germany borrow big sums in New York, they offer their dollar assets to the Central Bank, the German Reichsbank, and expect this bank to exchange the dollars for German marks. In this way the bank may be forced to increase the supply of German marks almost without limits, and thus the bank loses all efficient control over the internal supply of means of payment, and consequently also over the general level of prices.

Keeping Currency at Parity

"It has been concluded from this reasoning that the practice of having recourse to the foreign capital market must be severely restricted in order that the German currency may be protected against a threatening inflation. This conclusion is obviously false, and it is important that it should not be allowed to play any part in the discussions on German borrowing abroad. This question is already complicated enough and it is highly desirable that no confusion should be allowed to exist with regard to its bearing on the German currency problem.

"The central bank of a gold standard country has the duty of keeping its currency in a certain parity with gold. To this end the bank is usually obliged to buy and to sell gold or foreign gold money at prices in the neighborhood of the theoretical parity. It would clearly be impossible for the bank to do so to an unlimited extent if the bank were not allowed to make a small profit on the transactions. For this purpose the bank is usually authorized to buy gold and gold currency at a price somewhat below par and to sell it at a price somewhat above par.

Prevention of Inflation

"Central banks do not always take advantage of the whole margin thus put at their disposal. If they are eager to acquire gold, they may pay the full parity price for it. But if a central bank makes use of its right to keep its buying price somewhat below par, no import of capital can bring about an inflation of the currency of the country.

"For such inflation would obviously manifest itself in an internal rise in prices and in a consequent rise in the exchange values of foreign gold currencies. But as soon as these currencies began to rise above par, the offering of foreign currencies to the bank would immediately cease, and the cause of inflation would have disappeared.

"A central bank can therefore always buy all gold currency that is offered to it, provided the price is kept a little below par, without running the risk of the currency being inflated by a superabundant import of foreign capital.

Limits Rise in Prices

"Such an import of capital can, as we have seen, cause a rise of the internal price level only to the limited extent that this may be needed for counteracting an actual undervaluation of foreign gold currencies.

"Much more difficult, of course, the situation may be for the central bank when the loans are to be repaid. The tendency to a fall in the exchange value of the currency may then be counteracted by greater stringency in the supply of means of payment calculated to cause a slight lowering of the general level of prices.

"On the basis of these low prices exports should be possible sufficient for meeting the obligations. Of course, the receiving countries may hinder the exports by exorbitant tariffs or other similar means, but that is a separate question."

FORD SUE FOR USING WIRE WHEEL ON CARS

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—The Packard Motor Company and the Wire Wheel Corporation of Amer-

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ica have filed suit in Federal Court against the Ford Motor Company, charging the demountable wire wheel now used on Ford cars is an infringement of the Cowles patent, held jointly by both companies.

The companies ask that the court issue an injunction preventing the Ford Company from further use of the wheel, and also asks that the Ford Company be required to give an account of all profits made on it. The suit is against the Ford Motor Company of Milwaukee, which maintains an assembly plant here. Reports were that similar suits are to be brought against the Ford Company in all cities where it maintains assembly plants.

Envoys of Boydom Outline Good-Will Mission to Europe

400 Young Diplomats Are Being Chosen for Embassy to Scandinavian Homes

A diplomatic commission of 400 boys of high school or junior college age is going from the United States to cement friendships in Denmark, Sweden and Norway this summer. Plans for the expedition have been announced by Dr. Sven V. Knudsen of Boston, chairman of the Directory of Boys of All Nations.

The boys have been selected by headmasters of nationally known schools and academies from among their students and will be entertained in Scandinavian homes which have extended their invitations through the women's clubs and town committees of Denmark and the Rotary clubs of Sweden and Norway.

The party will sail from New York July 28 on the Hellig Olav and return Sept. 23 on the United States, both ships being chartered from the Scandinavian-American lines.

The mission is an expansion of a trip made last year by 100 boys who spent an unforgettable month as guests of homes in Denmark. As was done then, but on a larger scale this year, the boys will enjoy athletics, music, debating and talks, civic receptions and sightseeing trips in historic places, all the while making as many acquaintances as possible and sharing the best of Scandinavian home life.

The boys will be entertained by families in which English is spoken, and may also learn a bit of the Scandinavian languages in courses to be given aboard ship on the way over. Baseball, football, basketball, soccer, tennis, swimming, track and golf squads will be organized also during the trip.

Later they will make another visit to Oslo, and on Aug. 25 all 400 boys will gather in Copenhagen, the Danish capital, where they will be entertained for two weeks in the city and near-by historic towns, will hold athletic contests, and then embark for the return.

FRIENDS TO STUDY PEACE MACHINERY

LONDON—A party of members of the Society of Friends are en route to The Hague under the auspices of the peace committee of that organization to study the working of the world peace machinery. They have been authorized to meet in the Peace Palace and hold discussions and listen to lectures under the general title: "The Growth of the Reign of Law Between Nations."

The speakers include M. Hammarstrand and M. Cronmetin, who will deal with the work of the Permanent Court.

NEW YORK CITY

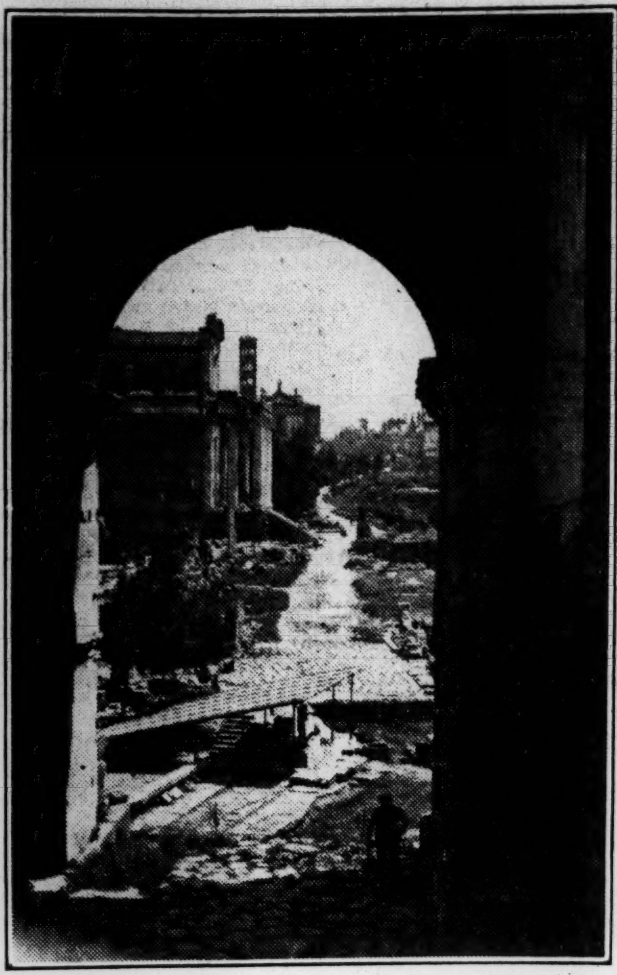
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From a Great Past



An Unusual View of the Forum, Rome.

Cameos of European Cities

Italy's Capital, On Its Seven Hills, Is a City of Varied Tones—Richly Ancient, Essentially Modern

By CLIVE HOLLAND

NO CITY in the world, perhaps, strikes so many varied chords and creates such varying impressions as does Rome. In Rome one meets with the ages-old "rubbing shoulders" on every hand with the very new. We do not mean merely the presence of modern buildings side by side with those that have seen many centuries pass away; nor the remains of buildings that Julius Caesar looked upon; but the subtle modernity of thought and activity present along with the old order which is ever changing.

Perhaps those who really enjoy Rome most, and get nearest to its positive charm of today, are those who trouble to have but a very casual acquaintance with its antiquities from the antiquarian side, and trouble about history even less, delighting themselves in that indefinable charm which this ancient city possesses, and all the amazing panoply of its modern life, passed amid the survivals of ages.

As one looks down upon it from one of its seven hills, to the north and east one sees spread out before and below one the quarter in which lies the elegant modern city where the Roman patricians of today chiefly dwell, but in which there is little of architectural interest, save

the Piazza di Spagna, and the Pincian Hill.

The famous Corso, to which one must go for a concentration of the activity of Rome—as it has been since the seventeenth century—lies in the center of the city, and there, too, is the Pantheon and the old town. Southeast lies the ancient city, with the forums and the Palatine, and to the northwest is St. Peter's and the Vatican. To the southwest along the right bank of the Tiber, lie the industrial quarters, where congregate chiefly the working classes. To this part, if one would know something of modern Rome and yet find types that have the stamp of Caesar and the emperors in some of their faces, one should certainly come.

Sometimes one is asked what is the most beautiful street in Rome. Can there be any doubt that it is the historic Appian Way? Go along it slowly and with seeing eye as the sun sinks westward in the late afternoon of a summer's day, when the shadows are coming out of their hiding places and lengthening. There is a strange beauty, indeed, along this ancient road with its slanting walls and overhanging pines, and if one meets, as one often does, peasants making their way homeward, there is a picture to delight the eyes.

There are pictures everywhere—if you have a camera you should take it to Rome, if no where else—there is a mass of streets and squares; there is an intriguing pitch to the roofs of huddled buildings; the palaces, churches, ruins and monuments are truly wonderful. Indeed, one can say the most marvelous thing about Rome is the strange picturesqueness which her vast ruined, open spaces undoubtedly have.

There are things which dwell in memory. For example, the beautiful old cloister of the Baths of Diocletian, which has been turned into a museum containing one of the richest collections in Rome; and the charming garden in the middle which Michelangelo himself.

Let us pause for a moment in the heart of Rome itself. Here one has the wonderful Piazza del Popolo, one of the finest squares of the world, overlooked by the terraces on the Pincio, and with three churches standing upon it. Hereabouts at a café in the Corso one can sit and watch for the types of Roman citizens which are never ending in their variety.

The Forum, which should, with the Coliseum, be seen by moonlight; the beautiful cloisters of San Giovanni in Laterano; the view of the Isola di Bartolomeo, and the Arch of Constantine dwell in the thought.

It is difficult, indeed, to conceive of anyone who does not carry away some ineffable memory of the ruins of her magnificence, and of the city's abiding charm.

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Franconia Notch Being Beautified Over Whole Area

Landscape Architect Is Busy Clearing Famous White Mountain District

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—Under direction of Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect, work is afoot to beautify still further the entire Franconia Notch property recently acquired by the State of New Hampshire and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

The task of clearing up slash and restoring important trails is well under way and as this work progresses Mr. Shurtleff will undertake other urgent improvement work. The Old Man of the Mountains, Echo Lake, Profile Lake, the Flume and about 6000 acres of forest land in Franconia and Lincoln which have annually called thousands of vacationists and sightseers to New Hampshire will increase in appeal rather than deteriorate as the State and society combine in carrying out plans for the development of the whole area.

Under special arrangements most of the service of visitors to Franconia Notch and vicinity will continue this year, but in addition to the regular conveniences, the society will have representatives on the ground to add their assistance.

While this purchase of the Franconia Notch property was made as a joint undertaking of the State and the society, each providing half of the purchase price, practical as well as technical considerations compelled the adoption of plans which require a division of ownership for a time. In order to perfect title to the uncultivated wild lands, friendly condemnation proceedings, which can only be brought in the name of the State, will vest title in the State to the larger part of the area.

The title to about 1000 acres comprising the Flume and its surroundings is clear and the society has received a warranty deed to this tract. The society has agreed to turn it over to the State within 20 years. In the meantime the society will have the substantial revenues from the Flume after the season of 1929, to use in cooperation with the State in improving and restoring the entire Franconia Notch and for other forestry purposes.

250,000 BRITISH COAL MINERS IDEL

LONDON—The growing distress in the coal mining areas is revealed in a Government report just issued,

which shows that in one important respect unemployment conditions are very much worse than they were last summer. The number of men "wholly unemployed" is higher than any previous month. In May it was 161,300, or 50,000 more than 12 months ago.

All told, the coal industry reports not far short of 250,000 unemployed. All districts, except Derbyshire, show more unemployed than 12 months ago, and the industry has 21 per cent of its insured workers under 65 unemployed.

Head of Kiwanis Lauds Ethics of Modern Business

Competition on Highest Plane in History, Heinz Tells Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Expressing his belief that "never before in the history of the world was the business man so fair in his dealings with his fellows," Henry C. Heinz, of Atlanta, Ga., president of Kiwanis International, told the delegates to the twelfth annual convention of that association in session here that business competition was on a higher plane, people were more generous in thought and act and there was a better sense of "give and take" than ever before.

"This is an age," Mr. Heinz said, "in which the yoorest among us enjoy comforts and luxuries which were unknown to the wealthiest of a few generations ago. This is an age of education for all who will avail themselves of the opportunity; an age of entire freedom of thought. I believe that the world in which we live today is the brightest and the happiest and the best that civilization has ever known."

C. W. Parker of Chicago, executive secretary of the association, explained in his annual report that "membership of a Kiwanis club is made up of not more than two men simultaneously engaged in the same line of business or profession."

C. C. Dill, Senator from Washington, speaking to the 5000 delegates present, urged Americans and Canadians to take more interest in public affairs.

HONOR GIVEN W. G. LELAND

NEW YORK—Waldo G. Leland, permanent secretary of the American Council of Learned Societies, has just been elected vice-president of the International Union of Academies, to serve from Jan. 1, 1929, to Jan. 1, 1932. Mr. Leland is the first American to be elected to an office in the union. He is from Newton, Mass., and has served as a delegate to the International Union of Academies and various European historical congresses.

Realtors Realize Value of Factory for Civic Growth

Manufacturing, They Find, Is Best Agent to Establish Permanent Increase

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Expansion of manufacturing industries is the quickest and most effective way to bring about permanent growth of a city, George C. Smith, director of the Industrial Club of St. Louis, told the annual convention of National Association of Real Estate Boards.

Normally, an average American community enjoys a growth in population of about 1 per cent a year, or from 10 to 15 per cent a decade. But we see a great city like Detroit actually doubling its population or more every decade since it was founded, and Akron and Los Angeles adding as much as 30 per cent in a single year. We see a great state like North Carolina suddenly become one of the most prosperous and progressive in the nation.

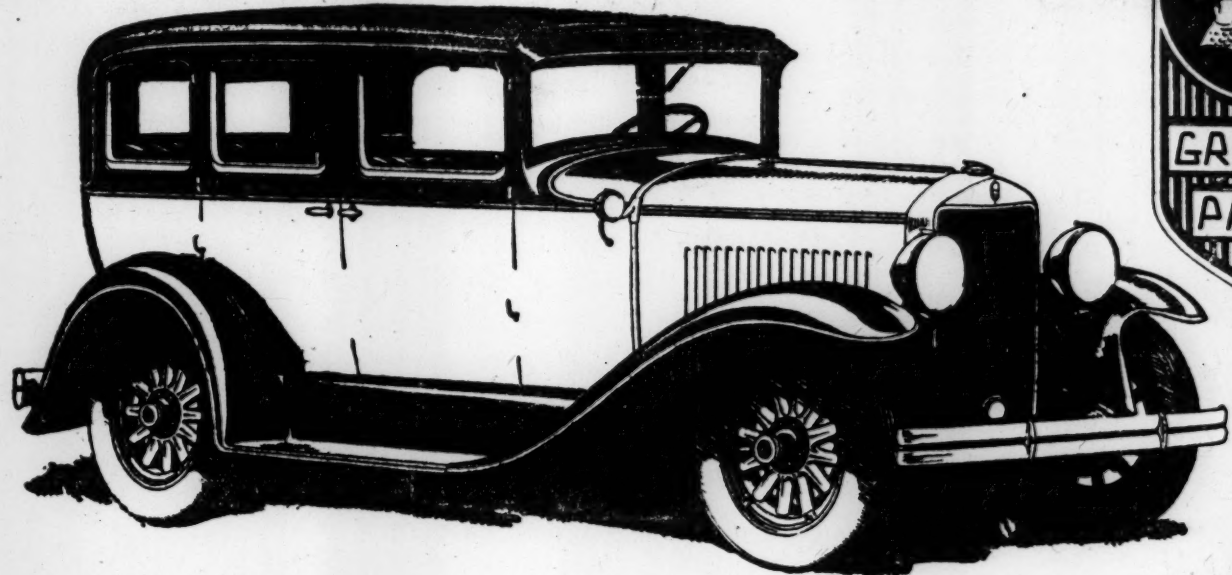
"With only two exceptions, and one of these rapidly ceasing to be an exception, every large city in the United States depends, for its size, more largely upon those employed in manufacturing than upon those employed in any other occupational group," Mr. Smith pointed out.

"Of the two exceptions Los Angeles unquestionably got her first great growth from semipermanent tourists and a class of retired farmers and merchants, who had accumulated enough to enable them to live largely, if not entirely, without work, or with work wherever they chose."

"But today Los Angeles is rapidly taking its place among the leading manufacturing cities and, I am told, there are certain elements in Washington clamoring for industries, that their city may have an even greater growth. Manufacturing, as an occupation, seems to be the only basic activity around which we can expect to build large population centers of a permanent kind, the kind needed to create and assure high real estate values."

The by-laws were amended so that all boards must have individuals, rather than firms, as a basis for membership, insuring a basis for the enforcement of the association's code of ethics, it was explained.

The co-operative apartment division voted to increase dues of active members from \$10 to \$100. This is important, it was said, because only thus can this division hope to support the work of the bureau, which has been established to advise developers of such projects.



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Joseph B. Graham
Robert B. Graham
Ray A. Graham

GRAHAM-PAIGE

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

EDUCATIONAL

Seeking a Liberal Education
—the Wisconsin Plan: First YearBy WALTER R. AGARD
Professor of Experimental College, University of Wisconsin.

LAST fall a college was inaugurated at the University of Wisconsin "to formulate and to test, under experimental conditions, suggestions for the improvement of methods of teaching, the planned study, and the determining conditions of undergraduate liberal education." Now, at the close of its first year, the conditions and procedure of the "experiment" can be stated in terms, not of theory, but of experience.

The first problem which we attempted to face was this: Can a state university combine with its great advantages in resources, material and personal, the intimate and stimulating contact between teacher and student realized in the best of our small colleges? The aim of the Experimental College was to plan a small community of liberal learning within the university. Adams Hall, one of the new dormitories on Lake Mendota, became the home for a group of 119 freshmen. In order to make the experiment work, it was necessary for a state university, students were accepted in order of their application, until the available dormitory rooms were filled; the students were not a picked group, but represented a fair cross-section in rank; and they have continued to give instruction, usually in one advanced course, in the university. In other words, the experiment was planned to furnish results applicable to any normal university situation.

A Working Community
In Adams Hall have been the studies (and, in the case of the bachelor teachers, living quarters) of the faculty advisers. We have been a community working together in terms of friendship, based on a common intellectual experience—a fraternity, it might be called, of learning.

The second problem was this: What methods of instruction can be found of special value in teaching undergraduates? Breaking away from the traditional American method of instruction, based largely on lectures and classroom recitation, we founded our teaching definitely on the personal conference. At the beginning of the year each teacher was given a dozen or less boys to advise; after every six weeks a redistribution was made, so that the groups and their advisers have been well mingled on the course of the year. Each boy has visited his adviser for one individual conference or more a week, in the course of which they have gone over the student's written work and discussed the issues involved in the assigned reading. Once a week the entire group has met with its adviser for a conference lasting often an entire morning.

Of course, much of the value of the recitation method has been retained in these conferences, but the procedure has been made personal and intimate. Lectures have by no means been abandoned. The entire class has met several times a week with various members of the college faculty, and other teachers in the university, and visitors from outside. But here, again, the formal element has been avoided; such lectures have become familiar talks, given when the study naturally invited such exposition, with an open forum often following them.

A Complete Civilization
The third problem concerned a content of instruction which might improve upon the existing curriculum in the first two years of the liberal college. Granted that in the freshman and sophomore years a boy should be aroused to an interest in important intellectual issues, led to acquire a general background of significant information, and trained in sound ways of dealing with that best done by no means miscellaneous courses in a variety of subjects? We have tried a new plan: to study with him instead a complete civilization, in the analysis of which we have encountered the problems of human living and have seen how they were met and how various elements were correlated in the scheme of life of an intelligent people.

For the first year we have studied the Greek civilization, chiefly in the fifth century, B. C. During that brief period a singularly gifted people created a culture rich in specific attainment in many ways, and unusually well organized in terms of a philosophy of values. The material is not only important, but is also well defined and arranged for study; it is, therefore, especially suitable for freshmen. It offers for teaching purposes the value of contrast with contemporary life. In the sophomore year we plan to bring home this contrast by a similar study of American civilization.

The details of organization of the Greek material I cannot explain here. But in general it may be said that we have tried, first, to get an accurate picture of Greek life in its various aspects. Different faculty members have led the investigation in their own fields: Economics, politics, law, literature, art, science, religion, philosophy. We have tried to see how these partial attitudes were

organized in the Greek scheme of life. Finally we have tried to suggest these issues in relation to each other in terms of our own experience.

Results Hoped For
The results and value of such conditions of living, such methods of instruction and such a content of study, cannot reasonably be appraised yet. We must wait to see, after the second year, how these boys will be able to handle their specialized work as juniors in the "regular college of letters and science. There they can be judged in comparison with boys who have taken the ordinary freshman-sophomore course. But it may be well to state here a few of our articles of faith.

First, we have hoped to see our students develop genuine intellectual initiative. Freed from hourly supervision in class and courses, they have had the opportunity to work out a schedule of study for themselves, to read widely and spontaneously as

Pronunciation
of Proper Names
in the News

G. Vagnetti (vahn-yet'te) and Pietro Chiosso (khe-shah), two artists in stained glass whose work is notable at the Venice Exhibition this year.

Debreceen (deh-bret-sen), a large town of Hungary, 120 miles east of Budapest, where Esmond Harnsworth, representing Lord Rothermere, his father, was recently welcomed with enthusiasm.

Général Delembre (deh-lambr'), director of French Meteorological Office, says that airmen on transatlantic flights should work in accord with a meteorological bureau.

Thaxcala (tah-skah-lah), one of the states of Mexico where the sons of farmers will be able to order the creation of a new culture at Chamusco, Puebla.

The "Better Chance"

By EVELYN SHARP

II London, Eng.

THE contrast between the old apprenticeship system and that of the trade school, which now largely supplants it, was brought home to me, the other day, by an old clockmaker, who can look back upon days when, as an apprentice in the City of London, he was locked into the shop at night to sleep under the counter, armed with a revolver in order to defend the sleeping householder's master from burglars! It was pleasing to compare this gruesome reminiscence with the view taken by a trade-school girl of her completed course of training, when she was asked by her headmistress if she was not glad to be leaving school on the morrow for her first post. "I suppose I am glad," she replied ruefully, "but I don't feel glad"—and one could readily believe the comment of the principal that her students "have the time of their lives here, coming as they do in many cases from the poorest kind of working home." And this appears to be equally true of the technical institutes, of which there are several in London, where a three years' course is available in many skilled trades and handicrafts, from engineering to silversmithing.

Technical and Cultural
Primarily vocational as they are, these centers of trade and technical training emphasize also the purely educational side. In one of them, at least, this is quite common, is a compulsory subject, and the teacher of it, a delightful artist. Cordial relations evidently existed between her and her pupils, whose advanced color work and design were alike attractive, and who seemed to regard visits to museums and art galleries conducted by this teacher as among their red-letter days.

The technical and the cultural naturally overlap in all such schools, for drawing may be art to a budding stenographer but draftsmanship to a budding engineer; and in one trade school where geometric drawing is compulsory, the design so learned takes effect in the embroidery on dresses, coats and hats, on upholstery—and in the icing of wedding cakes!

In addition there are also many evening institutes and polytechnics, technical and literary, where girls and boys on leaving school may enroll as free students for a minimum of three evenings a week, or later as paying students. But the more one visits all these centers of learning

the more one is struck by the contrast between the old apprenticeship system and that of the trade school, which now largely supplants it, was brought home to me, the other day, by an old clockmaker, who can look back upon days when, as an apprentice in the City of London, he was locked into the shop at night to sleep under the counter, armed with a revolver in order to defend the sleeping householder's master from burglars! It was pleasing to compare this gruesome reminiscence with the view taken by a trade-school girl of her completed course of training, when she was asked by her headmistress if she was not glad to be leaving school on the morrow for her first post. "I suppose I am glad," she replied ruefully, "but I don't feel glad"—and one could readily believe the comment of the principal that her students "have the time of their lives here, coming as they do in many cases from the poorest kind of working home." And this appears to be equally true of the technical institutes, of which there are several in London, where a three years' course is available in many skilled trades and handicrafts, from engineering to silversmithing.

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their curiosity was aroused, to follow as fast as they were individually able on the trail of ideas. One interesting indication of their attitude has been their creation of a number of organizations related to the college study: a Forum, a Philosophy Club, a Law Club, a Science Club, a Workshop, and the Players, who gave public performances of Aristophanes' "Clouds" and Euripides' "Electra," entirely without adult supervision.

Second, we have had faith that teachers may be regarded by our students, not as inquisitors or pedants, but as friends in the search for a deeper understanding of human life. We have tried in our special interests as scholars, but have also studied and explored with them in other fields. For instance, while our political scientists discussed Greek democracy and its modern implications, we teachers of literature, art or science were dealing in discussion groups and personal conferences with the problems raised—in other words, we who were attempting to guide our students to a liberal conception of life have confessed to liberal interests ourselves.

Third, we have hoped to develop in them the ability to read good books accurately and appreciatively. The tests we have given have been chiefly to help in such training; they have been used, not to establish grades, but to enable a boy to see in what respects his reading has been slipshod.

Fourth, we have hoped to see our students become sensibly critical of the environment in which they have lived, and genuinely eager to contribute to the creation of a more satisfactory way of individual and community living. We have looked upon this episode of the past, in Walter Lippman's phrase, as a way to freedom from becoming intellectually undisciplined, superficial, arrogant; that their study is too narrow in scope; that they will be less able than their classmates in the regular course to specialize later on. Is our criticism sound? It is much too early to state any conclusions yet. Our faith will eventually be tested by our students' work. Meanwhile, we are carrying on the experiment.

Our students have become acquainted with it, we have hoped that they would become liberated from the prejudices of the present.

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STATION WJAR

TWO PLAYERS ARE WINNERS

Six Colleges Represented in Chess Tournament at Manhattan Club

COLLEGE CHESS STANDING

Player and College	Won	Lost
Philip Schlesinger '28, Columbia	10	0
D. G. Weiner '28, Pennsylvania	9	0
A. S. Kussman '29, City College	8	0
H. E. Rorer '28, Pennsylvania	7	0
John Fischman '29, New York	6	0
L. F. Ault '28, Rutgers	5	0
Daniel Bronstein '28, City College	4	0
N. A. Towson '28, Albright	3	0

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Six colleges have representatives in the first annual intercollegiate chess tournament which is being held under the auspices of the college division of the National Chess Federation in the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club. Play started Monday with six of the eight players competing. The match between John Fischman '29, New York University, and L. F. Ault '28, Rutgers, was postponed a day because of the absence of the New York player.

Two of the three games played resulted in decisions while the third was adjourned. In this game A. S. Kussman '29, City College, met T. H. Beyer '31, Columbia. Kussman opened with a Ruy Lopez and they gave a very even exhibition of playing with little to choose between them at the time of adjourning.

D. G. Weiner '28, Pennsylvania, met A. N. Towson '28, Albright College, at the other board and won in 28 moves. The latter resigned when he saw his game was hopeless. Weiner had the black men and played a Queen's Gambit declined. He established a passed pawn which forced his opponent's resignation. The summary:

Philip Schlesinger '28, Columbia, defeated Daniel Bronstein '28, City College, in 22 moves.

D. G. Weiner '28, Pennsylvania, defeated A. N. Towson '28, Albright, in 23 moves.

A. S. Kussman '29, City College, and T. H. Beyer '31, Columbia, adjourned.

Progress Is Made in Women's Hockey

Interest in the Game Gains a Good Footing in Calcutta, India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The appeal which hockey makes to women has exercised its influence in Calcutta, and it is probable that in the next season or two great developments may be seen, and that men will no longer hold the field as the sole exponents of the sport in India. Miss Elvira Dickens, the captain of the Ravens hockey team, which in a lone existence last season, indicated the growth of the interest in the sport in the past 12 months. In an interview with a press representative in the final game, she said, "few people took notice of us. Some of the men's teams gave us games, but there was little real interest in women's hockey. This season, however, when we have played the Wanderers, another team which is a new organization, we have been watched by quite a number of spectators of our own sex who have shown a keen interest in the game."

A pointer to the increasing enthusiasm with which women are taking part in a playing sense is that the women connected with the Measurers and Customs clubs are endeavoring to establish a team.

"If a women's hockey organization could be formed," added Miss Dickens, "there is no doubt that there would be rapid development, and that several teams would spring into being in a very short time. In fact, I have already been promised in the event of a competition being started."

BORAH AND BARNES START FOR TRYOUTS

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Seven California candidates for places on the United States Olympic team have started eastward, headed for Boston, where they will compete in the final tryouts. The contingent includes five women swimmers from northern California and two athletes from southern California.

The women are Miss Eleanor Garatti, candidate for the 100-meter swim; Miss Marion Gilman, who is expected to figure in the 100-yard backstroke event; Miss Maud Morgan, who plans to enter the 100-meter or 400-meter event; Helen H. Zabriskie, breaststroke exponent; and Miss Fergus, whose specialty is diving. The two men candidates are C. E. Borah, University of Southern California sprinter, and L. S. Barnes, also of University of Southern California, who holds the world's record in the 100-yard dash. Borah and Barnes expect to train at Philadelphia for two weeks.

Word was received from San Jose, Cal., that Miss Margaret Jenkins, holder of the world's javelin record for women, would enter the national track meet and Olympic tryouts at Newark, N. J. Miss Jenkins, who also holds the national title for the baseball throw, plans to enter the discus event at Newark.

DIRECTOR BINGHAM GIVES OUT CHANGES

Changes in the organization of the Harvard Athletic Association, which were announced Monday night by William J. Bingham, Jr., director of athletics at Harvard, will go into effect the first day of next month. As a result of them two new offices have been created and some of the previous ones abolished.

Mr. Bingham continues as head of the H. A. A., while H. W. Clark '23, who has held the position of assistant graduate treasurer, will become assistant director of athletics, his former position being absorbed by C. F. Getchell, who has been in charge of the handling of the tickets for all the big events, becomes general manager of the H. A. A.

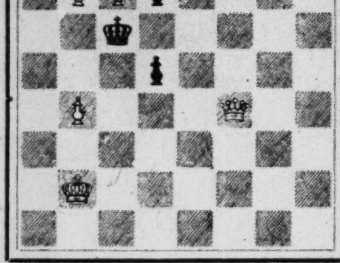
The position of graduate treasurer, which has been held by H. S. Thompson '29, since the passing of Max W. Moore, will be abolished. The bursar's office taking over the financial management of the H. A. A. Charles Hart, who is now the purchasing agent, Charles Sprague, chief accountant, and Howard Parker, business manager, will all give up their positions, Parker not retiring until next December.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 1001

By M. Havli

White to play and mate in 7 pieces

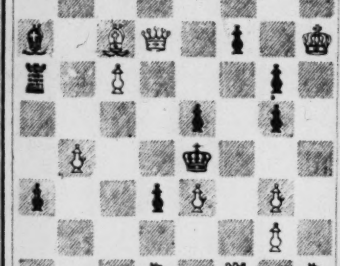


White to play and mate in 7 pieces

PROBLEM NO. 1002

By E. Brunner

Black to play and mate in 10 pieces



White to play and mate in 10 pieces

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 999. Q-K4, K-KP

No. 1000. P-B3(K), K-Kt

P-Q8(Q), K-Kt

Prob. Comp. QxP(K6)

A. Ellerman

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

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Boy Scout to Go to South Pole With Byrd Expedition

Nation-Wide Contest to Be Held to Select Youth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A Boy Scout is to go with Commander Richard E. Byrd to the south pole, according to an announcement just made by James E. West, chief Scout executive here. This boy will be picked from the Scout organization this summer. This will be the third big expedition with Boy Scouts as members. There are now three Boy Scouts with Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson in Africa. Last year the entire deck crew of the polar ship Northern Light, of the John Borden-Chicago Field Museum Expedition to the Arctic, was made up of Chicago Sea Scouts.

As with the Martin Johnson expedition, the Boy Scout who will accompany Commander Byrd will be picked for his peculiar fitness to make this trip. To determine this a competition will be held. Most of the older Boy Scouts, it is expected, will take part in this contest. It will be nation-wide. There are 825,000 members of the Boy Scout organization. The candidate must have had a minimum of two years' membership in the Scout movement, attaining first class or "able Sea Scout" rank.

The age limits are from 17 to 20 years. Preference will be given to boys who have achieved Scout merit badges in the study of astronomy, aviation, electricity, handicraft, hiking, pathfinding, photography, pioneering, signaling, staking, radio, sea, European, blacksmithing, carpentry, conservation, interpreting, journalism, leather work, machinery, painting, plumbing, surveying and taxi-derny.

Among other detailed requirements are that the parents of the boy approve his going.

Communists Said to Be Behind Strike

Movement in Greece Assuming Serious Dimensions—Casualties Occur in Clashes

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Information received here indicates that the strike of tobacco workers in Greece has assumed serious dimensions and threatens to develop into a general strike. It is believed that the second one is planned for its meeting at the Hague, July 23-Aug. 5 and it seems highly probable that the United States, which has since joined, will enter a team. This year's radical change is, that only amateurs will be allowed to participate, which will cause many to be absent who frequently participated in the past.

The Saloniki correspondent of Tagblatt adds that it is expected a general strike will be proclaimed throughout Greece and that this action will be followed by the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship.

Fearing that the Communists may attempt to liberate the former Premier, Gen. P. Pangalos, the Government has placed a strong military guard around the prison where the ex-dictator is confined.

Dispatches to the newspaper further assert that the Greek battleship Averoff has been ordered post haste to Piraeus from the Mediterranean to help quell the disturbance. It is expected, the Tagblatt adds, that martial law will be proclaimed. Troops and police are being mobilized everywhere.

Arkansas Flood Relief Under Way

Refugees Are Living in Tents Until Waters Recession Releases Their Homes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Relief has been taken to the flood sufferers of the overflooded White and St. Francis River bottoms in Arkansas. With Newport, Ark., as a base, Red Cross workers are looking after the needs of approximately 1000 refugees in the lower part of Jackson County, who it is thought will not be able to return to their homes until the latter part of the week.

Kennett, Mo., is the headquarters for the relief workers who are looking after the homeless of the St. Francis River bottom. At least a thousand people fled to the highlands before the levees gave way.

Refugees in the lower part of Jackson County are living in tents and makeshift houses until the flood releases their homes.

Near a cotton plant men have built up the levee as a precaution against the White River crest, expected during the week, women and children carrying lunches to the plant.

Headquarters of the Arkansas national guard in Little Rock have received no calls for assistance yet, but the State is ready to give help when needed.

Russia Sends Note to Poland

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—Georgi Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Minister, has today Stanislaus Patek, the Polish Ambassador here, a note demanding that the Polish Government take "new, serious and decisive measures against the Russian White emigrants."

The note observes that the persons arrested in connection with the attack on Mr. Lizarov, the Soviet trade representative at Warsaw last month, were almost immediately released, and places on the Polish Government the responsibility for the

future protection of Soviet diplomatic representatives in Warsaw. Izvestia comments: "The note again confirms the fact that the Soviet Government has not real guarantees for the safety of its diplomatic representatives in Warsaw, and consequently has not the fundamental prerequisite, on the basis of which alone normal relations between the Soviet Union and Poland can be built. To give these guarantees means to speak in favor of normal relations, while a refusal to give them means to speak against normal Soviet-Polish intercourse."

Fascist Economic Councils Started

Benito Mussolini Sends Message to New Organizations—Old Chambers Replaced

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Benito Mussolini, Italian Prime Minister, sent a long message to the provincial economic councils which have started their sessions.

The vice-presidents will be replaced by the new Fascist economic councils. Their chief task is to replace the old chambers of commerce which were abolished some months ago.

The Duce stressed this fact, adding that they formed a fundamental part of the new Fascist regime, having local prefects for presidents instead of the old members of the chambers of commerce who were too much under electoral political tendencies.

The vice-presidents will be nominated by common accord between the Ministers of the Interior and of National Economy and Corporations. Signor Mussolini holds the portfolio for the Interior and Corporations at present. Charged with studying local agricultural, industrial and commercial problems, especially with regard to labor questions, they must submit reports to the central government to insure that local resources are, in every branch of activity properly exploited.

Fascist Italy's economic future, says Signor Mussolini, largely depends upon the proper functioning of the economic councils, so he urges them to work to the utmost of their ability.

Christian Arabs to Join Congress

Decision Follows Protracted Negotiations With Moslem Extremists

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The Christian Arabs have announced their decision to participate in the All-Palestine Arab Congress at Jerusalem.

The decision follows protracted negotiations with the extremist Moslem leaders, overturned by the political alliance between Moslems and Christians, and revives the possibility of united Arab action against the British Zionist policy, which has been weakened in the last few years largely owing to religious differences.

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The decision of the Christian Arabs of Palestine to participate in the All-Palestine Arab Congress does not perturb Zionist circles here. The congress is regarded as an extremist body no longer representing the whole Moslem population, as it did when the Zionist home was first inaugurated.

The reconquest of the Holy Land will, it is admitted, give the congress more weight than it otherwise would have had, but the Christian Arabs only number about 9 per cent of the total population of the country.

Consequently the incident is viewed with equanimity, and it is believed it will not have the effect of disturbing the growing peacefulness in the relations between the Jews and the Moslem Arab majority.

Equal Franchise Bill Is Adopted

British Measure Takes Effect Next May—No Change in Lists Meanwhile

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The equal franchise bill enabling women to vote on the same terms as men has passed its third reading in the House of Lords with 101 yeas to 70 nays.

By which time it is expected the new register will be completed. Meanwhile, any intervening by-elections, the municipal election next November, will be contested on existing lists.

Sir Harry Brittain, in the House of Commons, asked for a seat distribution to carry out the ideal of equal franchise, as the size of constituencies now varies in respect of the number of voters from 27,000 to 85,000, but Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, said that the Government has decided against this, as the equal franchise bill does not accrete previously existing discrepancies in this respect.

Yale Stages Olympic Fund Swimming Meet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Albert Zorilla, Argentina; George Fissler, New York Athletic Club; and Capt. James A. Thayer, Yale University and Cleveland Heights, O., made the best showing at a special Olympic Fund swimming meet in Carnegie Pool here Monday afternoon. The meeting was attended mostly by Yale alumni, who were here for their class reunions.

The meet was not very exciting, due to the lack of record-breaking time and the failure of the contenders to push any of the winners. The Argentine won his race—440-yard freestyle race—in 5 min. 32-58, while Fissler won a 100-meter backstroke heat in 1 min. 12-58, and House finished first in another 100-meter backstroke heat in 1 min. 12-58. There was no final for this event.

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Turbine Preferred
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Fuel Economy of New Vessels
Improves on Record of
That of Diesel Ship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Has the large passenger liner with high pressure steam turbines surpassed the Diesel ship in the matter of economy? This is the question which was answered in the affirmative by Captain Gillies, director and general manager of the Canadian Pacific Steamship Line, in a speech made on the handing over of the vessel by John Brown & Co., of Clydebank. Recently the Canadian Pacific decided to take the engines out of an ex-German liner and introduce more modern turbines with steam generation on a new system. Her trials showed her to be the most economical liner afloat. In designing the four "Duchess" liners, the Canadian Pacific went a step further and introduced the high pressure turbine which has been tried experimentally on the Clyde for more than a year, and the result is that the first of this new series of cabin and tourist third liners has a fuel economy which is an improvement on the Empress of Australia, the other ship referred to.

This development is the result of a vast amount of attention to the details of the machinery, the main engines, the auxiliaries, the refrigerating plant and the electric lighting equipment. In addition, the whole of the cooking is done by means of electricity, ovens, bakers, grills and so on, down to toasters. Electric current for this is derived from a Diesel engine with two steam engines as standby. In practice all the steam plant can be idle while the ship is in port, as the lighting and the pumping equipment necessary to run the ship while in harbor can be worked by the electricity generated by this Diesel engine. Hence even on the most economical steamship the Diesel engine is not indispensable.

The first ship of this series, the Duchess of Bedford, lately sailed from Liverpool on her maiden voyage. She is a vessel about 600 feet long with a gross tonnage of about 20,000, and will have the credit of being the largest cabin class liner going to Montreal, the passage lasting for about seven days, only four of which are passed in open water—over 1000 miles of the voyage being along the wonderful scenery of the St. Lawrence.

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THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE HUDSON VALLEY

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QUIET, Homelike, Refined—the most moderately priced De Luxe accommodations in the Wilshire section—from 1 to 4 rooms—excellent service—Cool, Comfortable, Central. L. M. H. Thompson, Mgr.

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"Your Other Home"
QUIET, UNOBTRUSIVE, FRIENDLY SERVICE
RATES \$1.50 TO \$3.00—NO HIGHER
FREE GARAGE
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Good Meals
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Moderate
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In the heart of San Francisco
Ranking among
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"An Hotel of Unusual Merit"
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Boating, Bathing and Other Recreations
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Cottages with sleeping porch and bath, also tents. Dining room and social hall. Good table, home cooking. Fresh fruits, vegetables, milk and cream. Rates \$21 to \$25. Special rates for children.
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Russian River Guerneville, Calif.

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SACRAMENTO, CALIF.
10TH and K STREETS
A deservedly Popular Hotel
Rates \$1.50 to \$3.00 a Day
Model garage in connection.
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In San Francisco it's the FRANCISCAN HOTEL

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Derbyshire and Surrey Roads, on the Heights
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An apartment hotel for permanent or transient guests in a preferred residential section.
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We Invite You to Spend Your Vacation at
HOTEL LINWOOD
Linwood Park, VERMILION, O.
40 Miles West of Cleveland, on Lake Erie.
Fine bathing beach, plenty of shade trees, wide, spacious porches and good food, prepared right all outside rooms with running water, comfortably furnished.
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Open from June 10th to September 4th.
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Tennis, Boating, Swimming, Fishing, Handy to Three Golf Courses.

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European Plan Cafe a la carte
Rates \$1.50 per day up.

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Sanderson & Son, Inc., 90 State St., Boston, or your local steamship or tourist agent

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New as "Caledonia" sails Jan. 16, N. Y., and up
Havana, Panama, Los Angeles, Hilo, Honolulu, Japan, Hong Kong, Manila, Bangkok, (Siam), Java, Sumatra, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Naples, Monaco, Havre, (Paris), Europe, stop-over in spring. Hotels, drives, guides, free, etc., included.
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"Transylvania" Jan. 30, 66 days, \$600 up
Frank C. Clark, Times Bldg., N. Y.

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Like an Ocean Liner Docking when the Great Ship "SEEDANDBEE" arrives at Buffalo from Cleveland
Plan now to take a trip on this floating palace this Summer.
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New Low Fare
\$4.50 One; \$8.50 Round Trip
The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Minnesota

The Saint Paul

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A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION

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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL

READ THE MONITOR

Holding Listener's Interest Feature of New Programs

Research in Technique of New Art Progresses
to Where Speaking Is Popular

By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—That radio programs are gradually being developed into a new type of entertainment, quite apart from the technique of the stage, which, up to the present, has largely dominated the work of radio-casting is the opinion of Don Gilman, manager of National Coast Network, who has within recent months pioneered some novel variations for radio audiences.

"A radio technique wholly distinct from that of the theater or the motion picture must be developed," Mr. Gilman said in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor. "The undertone of music which accompanies our announcements, and the careful planning of programs on a continuity basis, were only features in the wide realm open to radio-casting."

"Recently we have been attempting to develop a new type of program in which continuity, a sense of drama, touches of humor or something of the old travogue idea have been combined. This has been especially successful in our presentation of the 'Jack and Ethyl' series sponsored by the Associated Company."

In this series of programs, Mr. Gilman explained, the advertising of a petroleum company is radio-cast in palatable form through the adventures of Jack and Ethyl, a newly married couple who are touring the Pacific coast in their automobile. In each district visited they are entertained by officials of the company sponsoring the series, and their adventures of a wholesome and humorous human sort deal with actual people and places up and down the Pacific slope.

Applause cards sent the stations from various cities of the district determine what locality Jack and Ethyl shall visit next. In some instances interest has been so great in this weekly feature of N. B. C. that nearly the entire population of a small town has petitioned for a call from the "Motor Mates."

Although the continued story idea is a major feature of this series, Mr. Gilman has found that climaxes cannot be successfully sustained in radio programs. Interest wanes from week to week in the hero of a story is left dangling in the air. Instead, a midway term of the suspended for popularity upon its human appeal rather than intricacy of plot, is preferable.

Radio programs enter so intimately into the home, he believes, that characters created for them have a definite place in the life of regular listeners. If such a series is well done, virtually the same audience will be found tuned to each week when a new episode is presented.

A large audience is always at hand for another series projected by the Pacific Coast Network known as

Radio Program Notes

CHARLES HARRISON, tenor; Arthur Schutt, pianist; Elsie Thiele, soprano; Vernon Archibald, baritone; and a mixed and male quartet will be heard in the next program to be radio-cast through the associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System by the Captators at 9 o'clock eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday evening, June 20.

The program is of a popular and semi-classical nature. Among the interesting compositions to be heard are Tchaikovsky's "Waltz of the Flowers" from the "Nutcracker" Suite; "Beside Thy Door" by Snodgrass, sung by Charles Harrison; Weavers' "Moon-Marketing," which will be sung by Elsie Thiele; Josephine McGills' popular "Duna," to be sung by Vernon Archibald; and Bartholomew's "Old Man Noah" which the male quartet will render.

Stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System which will transmit this program locally are WOR, WNAK, WEEL and WMAK.

A new feature series of programs, to be known as "Evening Nights," will begin for NBC listeners on Wednesday, June 20, at 8:30 o'clock eastern daylight saving time (7:30 o'clock, central daylight saving time).

The very title indicates the nature of the programs to be offered. The main thread of the story, dealing with excursions down the Grand Canal of Venice, will be interwoven with brighter strands of some of Italy's most famous music. To conform with scenes which will be described by word and music, orchestral accompaniments will be provided by a true Venetian ensemble composed of harp, mandolin, violin and cello. Incidental lyrics will give full play to the voice of Giuseppe Di Benedetto, National Grand Opera tenor.

Stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System which will transmit this program locally are WOR, WNAK, WEEL and WMAK.

"Chimes of Normandy" is the comic opera to be heard in the next Kolster Radio Hour through the associated stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 10 o'clock eastern daylight saving time, Wednesday evening, June 20.

This comic opera, which is in three acts, with text by Clairville and Gabet and music by Robert Planquette, will be presented in an abridged form by a large group of soloists and a symphony orchestra.

"The Tattooed Man," a comic opera in two acts by Victor Herbert, with Jessica Dragone and Collin O'More in the leads, will be presented during the first half of the Philco Hour to be heard through the NBC Station, Wednesday evening, June 20, at 9 o'clock eastern daylight saving time, or 8 central daylight time.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEL, Boston (290K-508K)

5:30 Highway Bulletin

5:30 Stock market, business news

5:30 Positions wanted

WEAK, Waldorf Astoria music

6:25 News

6:25 Newspaper talk

6:45 P. M. Sessions; Chimes; Juvenile

6:45 H. Broder Club; Songsters

7:30 WEAK, Scenical Sketch; "A

Lumberjack Yarn"

8:00 WEAK, Scenical Sketch; "A

Lumberjack Yarn"

8:00 WEAK, Scenical Sketch; "A

Lumberjack Yarn"

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GOAL OF WORLD SERVICE UPHELD TO ROTARIANS

Address of President Calls
for New Standards of
Business Practices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., — Further development of Rotary's possibilities for world-wide service was the goal held before the thousands of delegates to the nineteenth convention of Rotary International by Arthur H. Sapp, Huntington, Ind., in the president's annual address.

"The fact that Rotary has among its members kings, princes, presi-

Speaks to Rotarians

dent, men high in church and state in every nation where Rotary abounds, is but an indication of the latent possibilities in touching directly through the business and professional men of these nations every walk of life, high and low, every type of endeavor, until Rotary shall wield a powerful influence for good when, if that influence maintains its integrity with unselfish purpose, will truly help bring about a new and blessed relationship among all men," he declared.

Codes of Correct Practices

"No greater service can be done to the world at large than by Rotarians emphasizing constantly the higher standards of business practices. Codes of correct practice are constantly being written into the literature of all types of business and professional organizations."

Men's lives, he asserted, have been quickened into a zeal to be helpful to the world through Rotary's wholesome influence. He pointed out that its sound fundamentals have been responsible for establishment of nearly seven times as many Rotary clubs today as existed 10 years ago, with a gain of 100,000 members in that period.

Since the 1927 convention at Ostend, Belg., Mr. Sapp reported 314 new clubs have been formed, divided continentally as follows: North America 188, continental Europe 35, British Isles 35, South America 43, Cuba 1, Africa 2, Asia 3 and Australia and New Zealand 7 clubs, making a total of 299 clubs all over the world. Three new district organizations have been completed the past year, Australia, Czechoslovakia and Norway, making 82 altogether, including the 15 districts of the British Isles.

New Countries Welcomed

The four new countries into which Rotary has extended its activities during the past year, Germany, Bolivia, Ecuador and Paraguay, were welcomed by Mr. Sapp. Response to this welcome was made by Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, president of the Hamburg Club, and former Chancellor of Germany.

Calling attention to the fact that Rotary has an annual budget for all purposes of little less than \$1,000,000 annually, Mr. Sapp commended the financial committee for the last year for its program of continuity and expressed the belief that the hoped-for decrease in dues may be accomplished through its economical administration.

A European advisory committee has been planned, he announced, to bring about closer co-operation among clubs of Continental Europe and the British Isles, and he expressed the belief that this committee would "mean much for understanding between the nations represented."

Seventy-five per cent of the districts clubs have adopted the "aims and objects" plan in toto, Mr. Sapp stated. This plan contemplates a continuity of effort in Rotary education from year to year. Rather than a declining interest in boys' work, it was stated that Rotary has accomplished more than ever for boys' work the past year. He added:

"The International Boys' Work Conference held fair to more than merely a congress of boy workers gathered together once a year, but to be a year-around organization ministering intensively to boys' workers and to boy work organizations everywhere."

Mr. Sapp reported that interest in student loan funds is growing among Rotary clubs.

B. C. LUMBER CAMPS

USE RADIO-TELEPHONES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRAIL, B. C.—British Columbia

lumbering districts of the interior

are the only places in the world

in which radio-telephones are used

in towboats and lumber camps

with commercial success. A year's test

has demonstrated the value of wire-

less telephones which are now used

on 28 towboats and four lumber

camps.

The experiment is being watched

with interest in other parts of the

world and more especially by the

operators of the Grimsby fishing fleet

of England. The system will be

installed on the feet when the British

Columbia experiment has fully estab-

lished the value of wireless tele-

phones.

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Everything for the Home—PIANOS,

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and full rates are supplied from those who

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Established 1905. For those desiring rest

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Odds and Ends

The Fathometer

The fathometer, "a long finger of sound" reaching down three miles below the surface of the water and feeling the landmarks along the irregular ocean bed, is an electrical, echo depth-sounding device, which, by giving a constant knowledge of depth, enables the seaman to know his position at night or in fog. The fathometer will give accurate depth measurements from 6 fathoms to 3000 fathoms (more than three miles).

Louisville Times: Another way to meet a great mistake people is to become a bill collector.

Australia

The first map on which the word Australia appears was published in the year 1824.

Detroit News: Fiction is becoming more and more realistic. The history of the world in this season have mentioned a crescent moon rising in the east.

Thousands of Thins
In 1924 the British color chart was brought up to date, and it contained 14,000 thins.

Detroit News: The Good Old Days were those in which even a busy man opened every letter the mailman brought.

LIBRARIES
MOVIES
5¢ ONE DOLLAR

BOOKS AND FILMS
While it is estimated that \$10,000,000 was spent last year on America's public libraries, more than \$800,000,000 was spent on movies.

New York Evening Post: The stores are to use electric manikins to sell goods. At last, the live-wire salesman!

Billions for Roads
From 1918 to 1927 the United States spent \$9,000,000,000 on road improvements.

Detroit News: A always accurate sport writer says a certain swimming race was a "walk-away" for the swimmer in the shallow end of the tank.

Efficiency All Around
Plants with tomatoes on top and potatoes in the ground have been successfully grafted.

St. Louis Post Dispatch: We suppose that the edge of a lawn mower is music to a man's ears if he lives in an apartment house.

Rust
The annual property loss through the action of rust is set at \$30,000,000,000 by Lord Asquith.

Cincinnati Enquirer: This is the season when the big canning factories are putting up our meals for next year.

The Monitor Reader

- Check These You Can Answer
1. What book has a volume of sales second only to the Bible?—Odds and Ends..... 10
 2. What was the relation of the appointment of William H. Taft as Chief Justice of the United States in June of 1921 to an incident which occurred in June of 1892?—Taft Interview..... 10
 3. What per cent of the graduates of art schools continue to practice painting and sculpture as an end in themselves?—Art News..... 10
 4. What is the derivation of "abundantly"?—A Word a Day..... 10
 5. What word gave the makers of the new Oxford English dictionary the most work?—Editorial Note..... 10
 6. To what cause does Henry Ford trace unemployment in England?—Sayings..... 10
 7. Does supply create demand?—Mirror of World's Opinion..... 10
 8. How can a map be made of your house and grounds as the aviator sees it?—Children's Page..... 10
 9. What words are to supersede "port" and "starboard"?—Editorial..... 10
 10. How can a child's work and play calendar be outlined for the week?—Children's Corner..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Glorify

To glorify is to raise in honor and dignity; to adore, magnify, beautify. The very sound of the word exalts one and seems to shed radiance upon the object of honor.

The history of the word from the oldest Greek proves that its first significance was related to thinking, to subjective judgment. A bit later outward appearance seemed to be considered, and still later manifested excellence and perfection were considered necessary to merit glorification.

In the New Testament one concludes that the thought behind the use of the word "glorify," when applied to men, is that brightness and flawlessness of character are the most significant symbols of putting off mortality and putting on of immortality.

The Latin glorificare, from gloria and facere, to make glory, seems to stress the spirit of radiance which pervades whatever we deem worthy to glorify, to raise to power and happiness.

Notice the syllabizing here: the r belongs to the second syllable, glō-ri-fy. Accent the first. Sound the o as in old, i as in till, y as in my.

"That will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son."

Note: Whichever's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Thought for Today

TO HAVE done anything by which you have earned money merely is to be idle and worse.

—THOREAU

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

To Australia With Little Jane Ellen

ONE morning, between midnight and dawn, the S. S. Niagara lay outside Suva Harbor, and in the gray hours little Jane Ellen peered out of the cabin door and saw a shadowy hill with shadowy houses wrapped in silence.

"Oh, Mummie, Mummie, little homes, look, look. Do get up." "But it's much too early yet, dear. They are waiting for daylight before they dock."

Little Jane Ellen found it very hard to lie quietly, but at last the grayness wore to silver, and the silver to yellow gold; the tropical dawn broke and she was rewarded by feeling the ship move gently. The noise of berthing was mixed with strange shoutings and halloos from shore, so little Jane Ellen and her mother hurried out, and finding the deck high up above the wharf they looked down on the lively scene now bathed in sunlight.

Dusky figures, with the bushiest heads of stand-up hair, climbed on board before the gangplanks were down. These were the kindly Fijian natives, some selling fruit, and all showing their white, strong teeth in broadest smiles.

Hurrying through breakfast, little Jane Ellen and her mother were on shore, traversing the low flat waste ground between the wharf and the town. This waste is so thickly overgrown with the sensitive plant that one cannot step on the pathway without treading on it, and any piece, even lightly touched, will fold its pretty leaflets together and droop its stem right down to the ground. This is the reason for its name. It has a pretty little mauve flower, and little Jane Ellen's sharp eyes spied other brightly colored weeds—yellow and pink and blue—making beautiful this neglected spot.

It was Sunday morning and they watched the native Fijians going to church—families and friends in long procession, dressed in gaudy colors, but very prim and proper, hugging their prayer books and grasping their all beamed friendly smiles on the little stranger white girl from the boat. There followed the native constabulary, fine, upright men, marching two abreast in their quaint uniforms.

When they had passed, little Jane Ellen and her mother turned to the shore. The tide had ebbed and left a long strip of mud. They jumped down onto it from a little stone wall, and then they saw the queerest sight.

The mud a few feet ahead of them was dotted with funny little bright yellow crabs and their behavior was most extraordinary. As little Jane Ellen went toward them, they all disappeared into the mud with magical

those in front of her popped under as she walked toward them, while those far enough behind to feel safe, popped up again as she walked on.

They seemed to have only one big claw which fitted sideways and folded over the body. Little Jane Ellen dug in the mud for one. It had gone down fully four inches, and was mud-colored in her hand, so that she wondered if she had found a different creature. She put it on the mud again, and with startling suddenness it became bright yellow once more.

These United States

Illinois

Illinois is the Indian word for "The River of Men." A French settlement was made here in 1683, but about 100 years later, in 1763, the land was transferred to England along with Canada. After the Revolutionary War it became a part of the United States. In 1789 it was made a part of the Northwest Territory, in 1809 a separate territory and in 1818 it came into the Union as a state.

The state was settled by homeseekers from the north and east and later came from Virginia and North Carolina. When the state constitution was written there was not a word regarding education or the establishment of public schools and yet at present there are 29 colleges and universities and five state normal schools. It is the third most populous state in the Union and is foremost in water and rail transportation. The three boundary rivers, Mississippi, Ohio and Wabash, together with Lake Michigan, give the

state an immense advantage for inland navigation and large foreign commerce.

Illinois is one of the most level states in the Union; this has helped it to become a large agricultural state. About one-tenth of the national crop of corn is raised on its land. Mechanical and manufacturing industries are important, while soft coal underlies more than half the area of the State.

Chicago, the second largest city in the United States, is located in Illinois. Its board of trade is the principal grain dealing exchange in the country. It is also one of the centers for art galleries, as the Field Museum and the Chicago Museum of Art are located there.

The seal is an immense eagle holding a long ribbon-like banner on which is the state motto, "State Sovereignty—National Union." The State flower is the wood violet and the nicknames of the State are "Sucker" and "Prairie."

Springfield is the capital city.

The Adventures of Waddles



THROUGHOUT THE LOVELY MONTH OF JUNE ALL THINGS APPEAR IN PERFECT TUNE.

SAID LUFF, "NO PROTEST WOULD I RAISE IF JUNE HAD MORE THAN THIRTY DAYS."

In Lighter Vein

Particular

After Mr. Winston Churchill had made his clever retreat on the kerosene tax he met a journalist in the lobby. He stopped him, and said: "Oh, Mr. Blank, what are they saying in the Press Gallery about my speech?" The journalist suggested that perhaps Mr. Churchill might not like a truthful reply, but the

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Results of a Royal Tour

THE near future should give the world an interesting chance to watch Afghanistan's growth in importance. The index measure may be the "news value," both in the frequency and length of the "stories" that have to do with those Hindu Kush fastnesses, but back of such journalistic indications will lie, of course, an enhanced position commercially and diplomatically. With Amanullah, the mountainous land's monarch, "salesman," again returned to Kabul, it is definitely to be expected that early word will come through corollary to that royal jaunt, which included three of the six continents. Afghanistan has held no mean place in the regard of the great powers ever since the desirability of Asiatic interests first was recognized. In terms of strategic value it ranks high. Its war-loving tribesmen, for three generations, have imparted zest and color to England's administrative problem along India's northwest frontier; often enough the color has been too red, indeed, and in zest far too tragic. As a "buffer state," between Russia and the great peninsula under the British Raj, diplomatic prominence was added to this racial turbulence, nor did the understanding reached in 1906 between Grey and Isvolsky prove of use for more than a brief dozen years. What Imperial St. Petersburg accepted, sovietized Moscow has repudiated, albeit neither officially nor frankly. Bolshevik Russia, defeated yesterday in its hope of launching "the world revolution" in Europe, today turns to Asia with the same sinister desire, and one of the roads to the goal runs from the Urals down through Khiva and Khandahar. Amanullah made a most friendly visit to London, to be sure, but to Moscow as well—the first call which a crowned head has made in Russia since Communism sat in the saddle. So the ancient city of Rurik had the last word. What's to be the upshot?

Again: What reactions upon the situations in Egypt and India may be expected to follow this wholly new contact with the non-Moslem world, set up by the progress of a potentate who calls himself Ameer no longer, but King, to be the closer to the Occident, orientally absolute though he remains? In both Cairo and Delhi the status quo is uncertain: restless is too pale a word for accuracy in either connection. Will this Muhammadan ruler, of a land now in its eighth year of full independence, use his lately emphasized prestige to influence those discussions? There is also the far broader and less precarious matter of the development of the wealth of this proud Asian folk, now led by so enterprising an autocrat. There is a deal there to be opened up for use: coal and copper, oil and iron merely stand first on a long list of national assets. Outside capital will be needed: expert knowledge will be imperative. To which text Amanullah has spoken categorically: "We wish to obtain money for developing our industry and natural deposits," he said, "but only on condition that no political purpose is pursued in connection with the loans." It remains to be seen which states of the West are to gain admission and on what terms. Already German engineers have been engaged to investigate and report upon railway opportunities. United States capital is reported to have won for itself the handling of mineral concessions, but also is a Russian loan rumored. There is still, then, an uncertainty about it all broad enough to be distinctly interesting.

When starting on his journey, Amanullah remarked: "I am going to show the world that this land of mine must be included on the maps." This, assuredly, he has done. Afghan news, throughout the summer and fall, is going to make good reading. It may turn out to be of large international import.

Canada's Legation in Japan

AFTER one year's experience of the practical value of the Canadian legation at Washington, leaders on the Opposition side of the Dominion Parliament had no adverse criticism to offer when the opportunity to discuss Vincent Massey's work came during the voting of the estimates in the recent session. Provision to enlarge the field of Canadian service in France, by promoting the High Commissioner to the rank of Minister with a Canadian legation in Paris, has been similarly accepted without much serious objection on the part of the Conservative Opposition. Before the session at Ottawa closed, however, the Conservative leader, R. B. Bennett, associated himself with Sir George Perley in opposing Canada's proposed next step to appoint a Canadian Minister to Tokyo.

The Conservative critics were inclined to the view that Canada is moving too rapidly in the direction of separate representation in foreign countries. They spoke of the necessity of maintaining a united front on issues of foreign policy which are of concern to the whole British Commonwealth. Mr. Bennett expressed the opinion that existing relations for the transaction of diplomatic business with Japan were adequate. He cited as an example the arrangement recently made to restrict the total number of Japanese immigrants to Canada to 150 a year. This arrangement had been made without a Canadian Minister in Tokyo. It would be more

advantageous to Canada to appoint several more trade commissioners in the Orient, Mr. Bennett said, than to proceed with the policy of appointing ministers.

The vote to establish the Canadian legation at Tokyo carried against the Conservative Opposition's protest. The Dominion Administration is convinced of the necessity of being represented by someone with the Canadian point of view in the Far East. Canada is a Pacific nation: Canadian interests across the Pacific are growing.

Taxes and Revenues

THE reduction in taxes which has been authorized by the bill now signed by President Coolidge will probably not jeopardize the surplus in the Treasury, according to the estimates of the actuaries. This is reassuring in view of the fact that it was reckoned by the White House that the public finances could not stand a tax reduction in excess of \$200,000,000. The law as enacted proposes reductions which will probably total \$222,495,000. When it is realized that the Congress, in addition, authorized some rather heavy extra appropriations, the contemplated drain on the Treasury resources may easily be anticipated. While some \$350,000,000 was authorized for flood control in the Mississippi Valley, probably not in excess of \$15,000,000 will be available this year. And while it is planned to spend \$200,000,000 in new government buildings, probably only a few millions will be spent in the coming fiscal year. By thus distributing the expenditures under the authorizations over a period of years, the Treasury receipts may be expected to keep well above the requirements of the annual expenditures.

It must be remembered that when the program of tax reduction was proposed the Chamber of Commerce of the United States held out for reductions amounting to some \$400,000,000 and insisted upon the reasonableness of that demand. This, however, was entirely out of harmony with the fiscal plans of the Treasury, and President Coolidge made it plain that he would not countenance any such reduction. The incident, nevertheless, served to make clear the fact that the Treasury surplus at the end of the next fiscal year, June 30, 1929, promises to be in excess of \$400,000,000, and that together with the carried-over surplus, plus receipts from payments on foreign debts, it may total a like sum in 1930. Such an estimate failed to take into account any large liquidation of the public debt of the United States, a thing in which the Treasury Department is greatly interested.

During 1927 a saving of approximately \$50,000,000 in interest was effected through retirement and refunding of a portion of the public debt. The Treasury is engaged upon a similar program during the current fiscal year. No inconsiderable portion of the Treasury surplus has been and still is being used for this purpose. It is expected shortly to have the debt reduced to a figure approximating \$17,000,000,000. As opportunity offers, further refunding will undoubtedly be attempted. But such operations would be seriously jeopardized were the surplus greatly reduced.

According to the actuaries, the new tax reduction law will remove immediately the tax on automobiles, which will cancel some \$66,000,000 in annual revenues that have been collected from that source. But little of this reduction will be effective during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, but it will be fully operative during the forthcoming fiscal year. The other big item in the new law is the reduction in the tax on corporations from 13½ per cent to 12 per cent. It is estimated that this will represent a reduction of \$123,450,000, but inasmuch as it will not become effective until Jan. 1, 1929, only about half of that reduction in revenue will be accounted for during the next fiscal year. The other items in the law represent but minor reductions which may well be offset by an increase in business and a corresponding compensation in government receipts. The next President, consequently, taking office on March 4, 1929, should find the Treasury in very good condition.

A Moral Question

THE explosion of poison gas in the phosgene tanks at Hamburg may prove to be a not altogether unmitigated disaster if it calls the attention of civilized nations to the horrors associated with such chemicals. Whether the League of Nations, which is now responsible for seeing that the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles are carried out as far as Germany is concerned, will institute an inquiry into the incident remains to be seen. The League has apparently the right to do so, if it has any reason to suppose that the phosgene stored at Hamburg was in excess of the limited amount which Germany is permitted for manufacturing purposes. But the general disposition is to wait to see what the new German Government will do, for it is recognized that if there has been an infringement of the law passed last year regulating the possession of gas by German firms it would be better for the Germans themselves to deal with the matter.

But although Germany might be deprived of her phosgene gas, she will still have the potential means of manufacturing gas for military purposes in her dye and chemical factories, which, in so far as they are used for industrial purposes, cannot be suppressed. Indeed, all the great military and naval powers, including the United States, are working on the development of new chemical weapons, if only to protect themselves against the possible hazards of poison gas. The League was forced to realize this at an early stage in the discussion on this subject when the most efficacious action it could recommend was that a committee of experts should draw up a report on the effects of the use of existing discoveries in the contingency of war.

In 1922, however, the Agreement of the Signatories of the Washington Naval Convention not to use poison gas against one another, and their invitation to other powers to take a similar step, set the League thinking what more could be done. The result was that in 1922 a protocol was signed at Geneva by twenty-seven states prohibiting not only such use of gas but of bacteriological methods also. So far, however, only three states have ratified this protocol, and the subsequent discussions in the Preparatory Dis-

armament Commission have once more proved how difficult it is to arrive at any conclusion in this direction.

The latest proposal is that countries should consent not to import the material needed exclusively for such chemical gases. But the difficulty of distinguishing between what is required for industrial purposes and what can be used solely for destructive purposes is almost insuperable. The League, therefore, can do very little in the way of practical steps along this line. So long as war is recognized as a legitimate means of settling international disputes, there will be no limit to the atrocities which one nation will prepare to inflict on another. Only the final renunciation of all war altogether and the substitution of peaceful means of settling disputes will safeguard the civil populations of the world against the effect of such gas as escaped at Hamburg. The question of chemical warfare, like that of general disarmament, is, in short, a moral one, and will not be solved by nice calculations as to the destructive power of this or that weapon.

Mrs. Willebrandt Emerges

AFFAIRS so shaped themselves at the recent Kansas City convention as to bring sharply to the attention of the public the valuable and efficient service of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States. Mrs. Willebrandt, as is well known, has since her appointment to office been directly in charge of federal prosecutions under the prohibition law. Her reception when she appeared on the speakers' platform in the convention hall was a tribute to her efficient discharge of duty, as well as a spontaneous testimony to the regard in which the law is held by a vast majority of those in attendance.

The assemblage there was a representative one, as was made apparent on many occasions during the deliberations on the floor and in the committee rooms. Its spontaneous applause may properly be regarded as indicating the attitude of Republicans in all sections of the country regarding what many allied with the opposition party seek to enlarge into and emphasize as a paramount campaign issue.

Those before and to whom Mrs. Willebrandt spoke gave no intimation that they or those whose representatives they were are divided upon the proposition that it is the duty of the people, after having prescribed a rule of action, first to observe that rule, and secondly to see to it that it is enforced, so far as possible, against those who violate its provisions. The ovation was symptomatic of what may properly be appraised as the prevailing sentiment of the American people. Mrs. Willebrandt, in her official capacity, was the individual representative of the authority delegated by the voters of the United States and the personification of the law itself.

Where's the Plumber?

IT is a far call from the opinion of Seneca, who seems to have but little use for inventions designed to forward the domestic comfort and convenience of mankind, to the honor in which such inventions are now held. "In my own time," wrote Seneca, "there have been inventions of this sort, transparent windows and tubes for diffusing warmth equally through all parts of a building. . . . But the inventing of such things is drudgery for the lowest slaves." Seneca, if he were now living in the United States, would no doubt be of a different opinion. He would probably not join the class in household mechanics recently started under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. in New York City; but he would have to admit that the status of invention has greatly changed. A man who completes the course referred to "should," one reads, "be able to repair an electric fan, replace a blown fuse, tell the positive from the negative pole of his radio battery, and read the gas and electric meters."

This apparently is the first course of its kind, designed to make the citizen student truly master of his house, its pipes and wires, radio set, oil heater, electric range and refrigerator, and other accessories of domestic happiness. When "something happens," instead of waiting for the electrician, plumber or other expert, the graduate will presumably fix it himself. At first thought the idea seems detrimental to the business success of the plumbers, electricians, and other experts; but the beginning is modest, and these latter may well await the result with equanimity. Even supposing that such courses should be established all over the country, their ultimate success must depend not only on the enthusiasm of the students, but upon individual ability to remember the lessons over a long period. The domestic emergencies are infrequent. Students, even though they may have graduated with honor, may therefore find that they have forgotten something when the home suddenly demands their attention several months afterward. One must keep in practice, and even the most enthusiastic students, unless they become real plumbers, electricians or other experts, will not wish to be kept in practice. A philosopher like Seneca would also realize that being competent to fix small plumbing jobs does not necessarily mean being able to take care of minor electrical emergencies.

Editorial Notes

What a lesson the young people of today can gain from noting that James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, has returned to visit the plant of the New Haven Wire Company, which is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, for the first time since he started work there forty-nine years ago. For then he was working at \$4.65 per week, twelve hours to the day!

As an organization to promote thoughtfulness and kindness toward others the Society of Quiet Turnstiles appears entirely laudable, but as a practical matter, wouldn't it be more effective to quiet the subway turnstiles instead of the turnstiles?

The G. O. P. elephant can now be sure of his footing for the planks of the platform are all dry.

He's over. Who's over? Hoover.

Shantung

SHANTUNG has come to have a somewhat ominous sound. The name of that rich province is apt to remind the observer of happenings Oriental, that it was there, in 1897, that Germany, extending its influence in the Far East, won a valuable foothold in Asia. In 1914, it was there, then, that Japan, entering the Great War, launched her attack, resulting in foreseen victory and (thereafter) fourteen years of what diplomatic euphemism styles "peaceful penetration." Today there are some 22,000 Japanese there resident, with holdings that must aggregate many millions of dollars.

At Paris, in 1919, it was Shantung which brought one of the most troublesome texts (and tests) to the conference board, Japan at last being left in possession, with China vindictive. At Washington, in 1922, this situation sanely was revised, if not exactly reversed, thanks largely to the tactful guidance of Secretary Hughes and Lord Balfour, and once more China's sovereignty became the fact, though Tokyo was reserved a one-half control of the railway until (not later than 1937) China should have paid a 40,000,000 yen indemnity. And now, again, Shantung has claimed first page, top column, in the news, through the clash there between Japanese troops and the north-sweeping Nationalists—and none knows yet just which side began it all!

The suddenness, as well as sharp intensity, of the event not only imparted to it a spectacular quality but also, for the moment at least, lent gravity to its potential development. A special Japanese war council authorized the dispatch of 15,000 additional troops. On the other hand the forces of Nanking were seemingly to yield not a jot nor tittle of their contention, while word of a renewed boycott began to come from all corners of the Yellow Republic, greatly endangering Tokyo's "Friendship Policy," which had borne much fruit through the past six years. In sundry capitals of the states of the West it began to be asked: How far is this latest conflagration to run through the dry grass of international interests?

In a matter of a tense fortnight, however, the whole aspect changed from black to gray, light enough to be not at all terrifying. ("White" may not be used properly in the metaphor, as nearly two Japanese divisions yet remain at the points of recent contact.) The Nationalists acted upon whatever equivalent China has for the adage that the longest way round is the shortest way home. Consequently, the men in the sage-green khaki of Dai Nippon, while on the qui vive, yet found no ground for further action. The chief European powers expressed, with varying degrees of "officialness," their recognition that Tokyo had acted solely from the need of protecting her nationals and their property, and doubtless was seeking no territorial gain. There would arise, then, no question of making representations to the Tanaka Government. Finally, the diplomatic corps at Tokyo was advised by the Japanese Premier that his country would withdraw all troops in excess of those authorized by the Arms Agreements (1922) as soon as quiet was restored.

It is not necessary to determine how a grateful world should apportion its thanks for a consummation so devoutly hoped. The more than merely desirable fact remains. Clearly it bears witness to the wise brand of patriotism exhibited by Chiang Kai-shek—also to a sense of obligation beyond the national only, felt by the Tanaka ministry—also to the real influence of the League of Nations, to which both the Kuomintang and Tokyo sent forward their "cases."

Once on a time (and in a recent yesterday at that) any such crisis as now has been weathered safely, would have been far more sure to have warranted the use of that serious little word. But, at this writing, in China as in Russia, it has come to be the generally accepted fact that the tangles in the Nation's skein may be straightened out only by those directly and racially affected; foreign hands, by whatever motives prompted, are more apt to make a sad matter worse than better. The warning of "Red sky at morning" is less and less apt to be borne out by international storm.

W. J. P.

Notes From Geneva

THE diligence, the old coach-in-four of the Swiss post office, which took passengers with the mail over the mountain passes of Switzerland, has now joined the relics of the past. Its place has been taken by the post autocar service, which is much appreciated by the tourists visiting its moderate fares. The Strangers' Gazette, Lausanne, waxes quite poetical on the subject, thus:

Times have changed. Instead of creeping slowly uphill in a polluting stagecoach drawn by horses, it is now possible to penetrate into the wildest alpine regions comfortably seated in a swift airplane. The luxuriant meadows of lower-lying regions are soon left behind as the car speeds uphill through pine and larch woods, past stretches of hillside, red with alpine roses, and through wild rocky regions where the whistle of the marmot is heard, till it reaches the very edge of the glacier. The numerous bends on these mountain roads present no difficulties to the fine cars owned by the Federal postal authorities. The steepest gradients are descended with perfect ease and smoothness, through dark gorges and along the edges of yawning precipices. Statistics prove that the number of passengers annually amounts to more than a quarter of a million.

The allusion to the whistle of the marmot shows that the writer possesses more than usual imaginative power, for one may spend a long time in Switzerland before seeing this little animal, which has good reason to be shy.

To study in Geneva is, in the fullest sense of the word, to share in the daily evolution of the most important political experiment in modern history. The almost continuous series of conferences and commission meetings organized either by the League of Nations or the International Labor Office, the regular Council meetings and, most important of all, the yearly sessions of the League Assembly and the International Labor Organization, gives an intimate and personal acquaintance with the new forces which are remolding the world. So writes Harry D. Gideonse, director of the Students' International Union at Geneva, formerly a member of the faculty of Columbia University, in a pamphlet on the United States student in Geneva. Young Americans, he says, are in increasing numbers turning to the European continent for a year of advanced study on leaving college. For they realize the advantage of acquiring at least one foreign language and the widened outlook, both political and cultural, which a year's residence in a city like Geneva offers.

The student who wishes to study the work of the League of Nations should also make a point of attending the lectures given by the Institute of International Relations, and the course of the Geneva School of International Studies, in August and September, when Prof. Alfred Zimmermann attracts large audiences. The International Bureau of Education will also hold a special course of studies from August 20 to September 1 at Geneva this year, "in order to develop the general sense of international co-operation." This course is primarily intended for teachers, and will deal in particular with the work of the Intellectual Co-operation Committee which has its headquarters in Paris. The idea of these lectures, in fact, originated in an invitation which this committee sent out to private associations and governments to take steps to teach the rising generation to regard international co-operation as the habitual method of dealing with world affairs. Instruction will be given in civic and national education and its bearing on the problem of world citizenship and the prevention of war by means of arbitration and conciliation, and in this way the story of international co-operation in politics, literature and science will be told.

Progress in the Balkans

THE Balkan Peninsula is Europe's frontier. It is a pioneer land. Conditions in the Balkans have been hard and meager for centuries, but they now give promise of a happy future. There is not a country in that part of Europe that has not made commendable progress since the war. Some have made remarkable advances.

Take, for example, the simple matter of housing. At the close of the war many people in the Balkan countries could not find dwellings to live in. Some were actually out in the open. So the Balkan governments confiscated all houses and very strictly controlled the letting of rooms and apartments. Now this situation has radically improved. Large new quarters have been added to all the Balkan capitals and whole suburbs have been founded.

And along with the new houses have come a better water supply, better lighting systems and better transportation facilities. Bucharest has an abundance of excellent water and a new well-conducted street-car system. Belgrade has new pavements, new street cars, and a large number of excellent new omnibuses. Athens has many large, very well kept and well paved boulevards and a large number of omnibuses which give good service. And further improvements along these lines are continually being made.

The progress in the railroad service is equally noteworthy. The best service is in Greece, whose railroads furnish not only excellent first and second class cars, but clean, comfortable, well kept and very well lighted third class coaches. Yugoslavia has built a number of new lines and has many more under construction. She has fairly good cars and good service.

In the matter of schools there has been extraordinary progress in the Balkans, with Rumania leading. In Bulgaria, also, many large and absolutely modern school buildings have recently been built and the number of years of compulsory education has been increased from four to seven. New school laws have recently been passed in Bulgaria and Rumania and such a law is now to be presented to the Parliament in Yugoslavia.

In each of the four principal Balkan countries there has been inaugurated an agrarian reform of the greatest significance, through which land has been distributed among the peasants. This measure should eventually prove to be very beneficial to the villagers.

In the whole of the Balkan Peninsula this reform has been accompanied by a steady, and in many places, a rapid increase in the number of city and village co-operative societies. In Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and northern Greece these organizations exert a very helpful influence on the economic habits of the common people.

It may also not be amiss to note that in all the Balkan lands the people have begun to dress better. This is very noticeable in the case of the policemen, the soldiers and the unarmored officials.

At the same time there has been an improvement in the quality of public service. There is less "graft," less corruption, more courtesy. The officials are more conscientious and take more pride in their work. A better discipline prevails.

There has also been a decided change in the political situation. A few years ago in Greece, revolution followed revolution, Bulgaria was in the hands of an undisciplined peasant government and in Yugoslavia one whole party, representing a large section of the country, refused to participate in Parliament. There existed a sort of passive civil war. Now there are fairly good and representative governments.

A general moral and ethical advance is also evident. In some places there is an awakening in the old church, as in Greece, in others an increase in the number of idealistic organizations and everywhere a tendency toward more vigorous social discipline. Many of the Balkan leaders realize that progress must be based on something more than a merely material foundation.

Of course the Balkan countries have not yet passed from the pioneer stage. They still have much to achieve. But they are steadily advancing and show good prospect of becoming stabilized and prosperous states. W. H. M.

In the University Institute of International Studies the student will find all that he needs for advanced studies in international problems. This institute, of which Paul Mantoux, formerly head of the political section of the League of Nations Secretariat, is the director, is assisted by a grant from a foundation in the United States which is conditional on a sum of 60,000 francs annually being contributed by the Swiss Government. There is some difficulty for the moment about finding this amount, which the financial commission of the Federal Government has advised should not be contributed out of the taxpayers' money. But it is impossible to believe that the institute will be closed because this comparatively small sum cannot be raised. In the meantime it is continuing its courses for students which consist in a series of lectures by members of the Secretariat of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office, including special short courses of study in economic and political questions by statesmen and other prominent visitors to Geneva.

A lecture on the heroes of peace will be a feature of the course, and the success of the conference which the International Committee of Education held at Prague on "Peace by the School" has encouraged the promoters of the new course of studies to hope that governments will assist teachers and professors to take advantage of it.

A new article has been added to the Swiss Federal Constitution, which prescribes that children born in Switzerland of a Swiss mother and a foreign father shall for the future be included among Swiss citizens. This proposal, which has been the subject of a referendum, was accepted by 314,268 votes against 127,008. Up to the present such children have had the right of opting for the nationality of their father, which enabled them to escape the ordinary obligations of Swiss citizens, although they differed very little from any other Swiss children. There was some grumbling on the part of the Swiss public at the increased cost, estimated at 400,000 francs a year, which will be thrown on the cantons and the communes for the education of these new little Swiss citizens. But the voting in the referendum shows that the great majority of the Swiss people do not think that this is too large a sum to pay for the advantage of absorbing these children into the Nation.

The fête of flowers, which is now as much an annual celebration at Geneva as the more famous fêtes at Nice or Cannes, will be held this year on June 23 and 24. Already appeals are being made by the associations of the interests of Geneva to societies, clubs and automobilists to take part in the procession, which will pass down the Quai du Wilson and the Quai du Mont Blanc, the fine esplanade which faces the lake from the Pont du Mont Blanc to the Palace of the Nations, the former Hotel National. Forty thousand francs will be distributed in prizes among the various classes of competitors, which will include not only decorated automobiles or horse-drawn vehicles and groups of horsemen and people on foot in historical costumes, but also the humble bicycle and even perambulators. Everyone has a chance of competing and last year some of the prettiest groups consisted of flower bedecked children, one little mite of four years trotting proudly down the course to win the prize offered to group "S. 1.3.6 (enfant)." After the procession comes the battle of flowers and confetti, while a fireworks display on the lake in the evening and an official ball at the hotel des Bergues finish the day's rejoicings.